# Appendix B Reference Drawings and Data

#### **B-1.** General

System drawings (Figures B-1 through B-22) and specification excerpts presented next in paragraphs B-2, B-3, and B-4 are essentially systems and equipment used in various existing powerhouses, but both have been modified in certain respects to make them more generally applicable. However, their use for new powerhouse design will seldom be practical due to the differing requirements characteristic of each new project. They are included to acquaint the designer with satisfactory designs typical of one or two sizes and types of powerhouse. Certain line sizes and elevations have been retained on the drawings as an aid in visualizing the particular system layout but should be regarded as relative only. Where a figure includes two, three, or more separate drawings, appreciable differences in powerhouse requirements and system provisions will be noted. These figures and specifications are referenced in the manual write-ups and as otherwise needed during design.

#### B-2. Piping-Cleaning and Flushing

General. Prior to installation, piping, fittings, and valves shall be cleaned as required to remove all foreign matter. During installation, openings in the piping shall be covered to prevent entry of foreign material. Concrete, curing water, or construction debris shall not be washed into drains. Piping shall be kept clean, and the contractor shall demonstrate that the pipes and drains are unobstructed when so directed by the Contracting Officer. Any stoppage or other damage to materials, equipment, or parts of the building due to the contractor's failure to properly clean the piping systems shall be repaired by the contractor without cost to the government. The contractor shall provide all materials and equipment required to clean and flush the piping systems including temporary piping, solvent, and circulating pump except as otherwise noted. After installation and prior to connection to equipment, each system shall be thoroughly flushed until clean. Unless otherwise noted, the flushing and cleaning fluid shall be the same as medium specified for the pressure Temporary cross connections shall be installed between supply and return lines at each branch extremity, and each branch shall be cleaned and flushed in a separate operation. The supply and return lines in the oil room shall be isolated from the tanks and pumps until testing and flushing operations have been completed. Oil used for flushing shall not be drained to the dirty oil tank but shall be collected for disposal by the contractor. All such oil shall be drained from the low points in the lines.

- b. Cleaning oil system. Special care shall be taken to ensure that materials used in the oil system are clean and that shavings, solder, or other foreign materials do not enter the system. The contractor shall obtain approval for his cleaning and flushing procedures by the Contracting Officer prior to starting cleaning operations. organic solvent which will remove the flux residue and also will be soluble in the subsequent hot oil flush shall be passed through the piping until the flux residue is removed. Prior to this solvent cleaning operation, the contractor shall demonstrate by the use of test sections of soldered copper tubing and fittings that the solvent cleaning operation will effectively clean out the flux residue left in the soldering process. Lines shall be drained of solvent and shall be blown out prior to being pressure tested.
- c. Flushing oil system. After the piping has been solvent cleaned and pressure tested, but before the oil lines are connected to the generators, turbines, governor equipment, and oil storage tanks and pumps, oil shall be circulated through the supply and return lines at a minimum velocity of 4.6 m/s (15 f/s) for 8 hr or until they are clean. An 80- by 80-mesh screen or comparable filter shall be installed at the end of the return oil line. Clean warmed oil shall be circulated through all circuits of the piping until the screen remains clean. The oil temperature shall be between 60-66°C (140-150°F). The oil used for the pressure testing shall be used for flushing. The oil shall be recirculated so that the quantity required will not be excessive. The contractor may use the oil purifier to heat the oil. The purifiers and government-furnished oils will be made available to the contractor at the locations needed. Oil circulating pumps used in conjunction with the oil purifier shall be matched to the volume flow rate of the purifier and shall be equipped with a bypass. A detailed drawing of the proposed circulating pumps-oil purifier joint operation shall be submitted for approval. If an extension power cord for the oil purifier is needed, it shall be provided by the contractor. The purifier shall be cleaned and serviced after use.

#### **B-3.** Powerhouse Piping

- a. Pressure tests.
- (1) General. The contractor shall furnish all equipment and materials required to make complete tests, except as otherwise specified. The tests shall be made with blank flanges or with suitable caps on ends of the

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pipe sections to be tested. The pipings tests shall be conducted before the equipment has been connected to the piping. All sections of the piping specified herein shall be tested by the contractor and approved by the Contracting Officer before acceptance. Any defects or leaks disclosed by tests shall be satisfactorily repaired and retested by the contractor at no additional cost to the Government. The contractor shall notify the Contracting Officer in sufficient time before starting any test to permit a representative of the Contracting Officer to witness the test. Each welded joint shall be hammered while under test pressure. All piping shall be tested at the pressure shown in Table B-1 for a length of time sufficient in the opinion of the Contracting Officer to determine tightness but in no case less than one hour except as noted. Air lines tested with water shall be thoroughly dried after testing and before connecting to equipment.

(2) Test pressure and mediums. The test pressures and mediums are shown in Table B-1 for the following categories of piping:

b. Carbon dioxide piping. The carbon dioxide piping, including that portion in the generator housing, shall be pressure tested as follows. All piping including the flexible tubing shall be subjected to a gas pressure test of 6,894 kPa (1,000 psi). Only nontoxic and nonflammable gases shall be used to test. The gas pressure shall not fall below 6,205 kPa (900 psi) at the end of a test period of 5 min. All personnel shall be removed to positions of safety while the systems are under test pressures, with the pressure gauge used for testing being the only pressurized component directly exposed to personnel. Examinations for leaks shall be conducted only after the maximum pressure test pressures have been reduced below 2,068 kPa

Table B-1 Test Pressures and Mediums		
	Test Pressure kPag (psig)	Test Medium
Unwatering and Filling Piping	689 (100)	Water
Service Air Piping	1,724 (250)	Water
Governor and Lubricating Oil Piping (distribution)	1,551 (225)	Lubricating Oil at 100°F
Generator Cooling Water Piping	689 (100)	Water
Piezometer Piping	1,034 (150)	Water
Low Pressure and Brake Air Piping	1,379 (200)	Air
Governor Air Piping	1 1/2 times Max. Governor Operating Pressure	Water
Potable and Raw Water Piping	1,034 (150)	Water
Gland Water Piping	1,034 (150)	Water
Carbon Dioxide Piping	See above (para B-3b)	
Roof Drainage Piping	1.5 m (5 ft) Head at Roof Surface	Water
Drain, Waste, and Vent Piping	3.0 m (10 ft) Head at Floor Surface	Water

(300 psi). Before making the specified pressure test, the contractor shall submit for approval a description of the method to be followed and the type of gas to be used to produce the required pressure for the leakage test.

## **B-4.** Piping System Identification

- a. General. All exposed piping and valves including those furnished by the government and by the contractor as specified in other sections shall be identified as herein specified. Identification includes the following:
- (1) Piping system designations and flow direction arrows on the piping.
  - (2) Gauge nameplates.
- (3) Painting valve control handles to indicated normal valve position.
- b. Piping system designation. Pipes and tubing having an outside diameter including pipe covering of 20 mm (3/4 in.) or larger shall be identified, and the direction of flow indicated on the piping by means of colored prefabricated labels on pressure sensitive self-adhesive cloth tapes. The labels shall have black lettering and flow arrows on a yellow background. The labels shall adhere tightly and neatly on the pipe. Any labels that do not adhere completely shall be removed and reapplied. Letter and arrow size shall comply with the schedule below:

Outside Di or Coverin	ameter of Pipe g	Minimum Size of Letter			nimum Length Arrow Marker	
mm	(in.)	mm	(in.)	mm	(in.)	
20-32	(0.75-1.25)	13	(0.5)	102	(4)	
38-51	(1.5-2.0)	19	(0.75)	102	(4)	
64-152	(2.5-6.0)	32	(1.25)	178	(7)	
203-254	(8.0-10.0)	64	(2.5)	178	(7)	
Over 254	(10.0)	89	(3.5)	178	(7)	

Piping and tubing less than 20-mm (3/4-in.) outside-diameter shall be identified with engraved laminated sheet plastic or anodized aluminum flow arrows and nameplates with standard Gothic lettering not less than 6 mm (1/4 in.) in height similar to the nameplates used on control centers. Nameplates shall be firmly attached to the piping. The markings shall be applied after cleaning, painting, and insulation of the piping is completed. Identification and direction of flow arrows shall be provided on each side of walls, partitions, floors, or similar barrier which interferes with tracing a line, at all valve locations and near branch lines. Wherever two or more pipes run

parallel, the designations shall be applied in the same relative location so as to be in either vertical or horizontal linearity, whichever the case may be. The markings shall be located so as to be readily conspicuous at all times from any reasonable point of vantage but in no case at intervals greater than 14 m (45 ft).

c. Pipe marking schedule. The following marker legends are typical:

RAW WATER-DECK WASHING

**RAW WATER-GEN COOLING** 

RAW WATER-THRUST BEARING

RAW WATER-TURBINE BEARING

RAW WATER-GEN GUIDE BEARING

RAW WATER-TURBINE PKG GLND

RAW WATER-AIR COMPR

CO<sub>2</sub>

CO<sub>2</sub>-GEN NO. 1

AIR 2590 KPA (375 PSI) GOV

AIR 830 KPA (120 PSI)

AIR 690 KPA (100 PSI) GEN BRAKES

**ROOF DRAIN** 

SPIRAL CASE DRAIN

SPIRAL CASE FILL

TURBINE PIT LINER DRAIN

TURBINE VACUUM BREAKER VENT

LUBE OIL-DRAIN

LUBE OIL-SUPPLY

LUBE OIL-RETURN

LUBE OIL-BYPASS

LUBE OIL-THRUST BEARING

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LUBE OIL-TURBINE BEARING

LUBE OIL-GEN GUIDE BRG

LUBE OIL-GEN JACK SUPPLY

LUBE OIL-GEN JACK RETURN

**GOV OIL** 

GOV OIL-RETURN

GOV OIL-SUMP UNIT NO. 1

GOV OIL-SERVO OPEN

GOV OIL-SERVO CLOSE

GOV OIL-TURB BLADES RAISE

#### GOV OIL-TURB BLADES LOWER

The contractor shall provide Valve tagging. approved identifying tags complete with engraved plastic, aluminum, or brass plates with attaching chain for valves in the powerhouse. The government will prepare and furnish to the contractor a list showing the required numbers, letters, and descriptive information to be used for each valve and will mark the piping diagrams indicating their location. The list and marked diagrams will be furnished to the contractor not later than six months prior to the scheduled completion of all work under this contract. The valve list will include all operating and isolating valves installed under this contract and those which are furnished with the government-and contractor-furnished equipment but will exclude check valves, relief valves, gauge cocks, receiver drain valves, valves mounted on control panels, and air and water service connection valves. For estimating purposes, the following may be considered a typical example of the valve designations:

# 1 - CW - 1, #1 Generator thrust bearing cooling water supply.

Valve tags shall be securely fastened to handwheel-operated valves with approved brass-jointed ball chain approximately 200 mm (8 in.) long, size No. 6, 8 or 10. The chain shall be passed through grommets in the envelope, around the valve stem, and the ends shall be joined together with a reusable coupling. In cases where the valve handwheel is below the valve, the chain shall be passed through the handwheel rather than around the

stem. On other than handwheel-operated valves the tags shall be attached by securing the brass ball chain around the valve body with a figure-8 wrap or around a suitable part of the valve.

e. Painting valve handwheels. Valve handwheels or operating levers shall be painted in accordance with the following listed colors to indicate the normal position of the valve:

Normal Operating <u>Position of Valve</u>	Color of Handwheel of Operating Lever
Closed	Red
Open	Green
Either Open or Closed or Throttling	Yellow

#### B-5. Powerhouse Electric Water Heaters

The method of water heater selection is as follows:

a. Obtaining volume flow rate sum. From Table B-2 below obtain the sum of the volume flow rate served by the heater

Table B-2 Hot Water Demand		
	Dema	and
Fixture	L/s	(gph)
Fountain, Wash 1.4m (54 in.)	0.105	(100)
Lavatory	0.008	(8)
Shower	0.105	(100)
Sink, Battery Room	0.021	(20)
Sink, First Aid	0.008	(8)
Sink, Kitchen	0.010	(10)
Sink, Service	0.021	(20)
Conversion Factor:		
Storage	0.30	
Recovery Rate	0.20	

- b. Obtaining tank size. Multiply this sum by the storage factor to obtain tank size.
- c. Standardized heating elements. Since recovery rate is unlikely to be a factor in powerhouses where demand briefly occurs at lunch time and at end-of-shift, heating elements should be standardized as indicated below.

d. Check recovery rate. In the case of public lavatories where visitor use may be heavy at times, the recovery rate should be checked. Multiply the sum of the volume flow rate (step 1) by the recovery rate demand factor. If this valve exceeds the capacity of standard heaters, then select other heaters or call for simultaneous operation of standard dual elements. The heating capability of standard heaters for a 38°C (100°F) rise are:

2,500-W element - 0.6 L/s (10.2 gpm) 4,500-W element - 1.2 L/s (18.4 gpm)

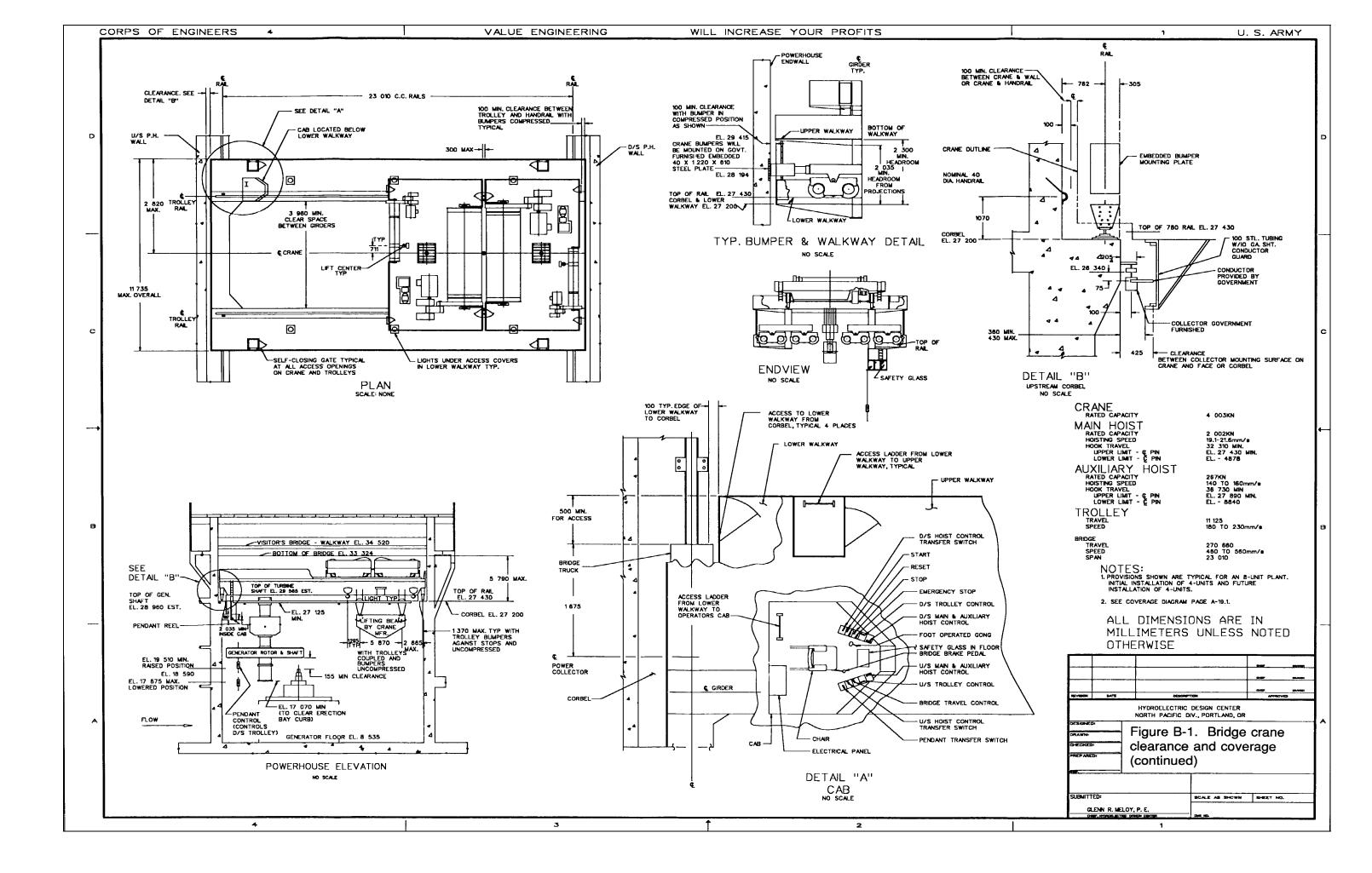
# **B-6.** Capacity of Cast Iron Drain Lines (Water)

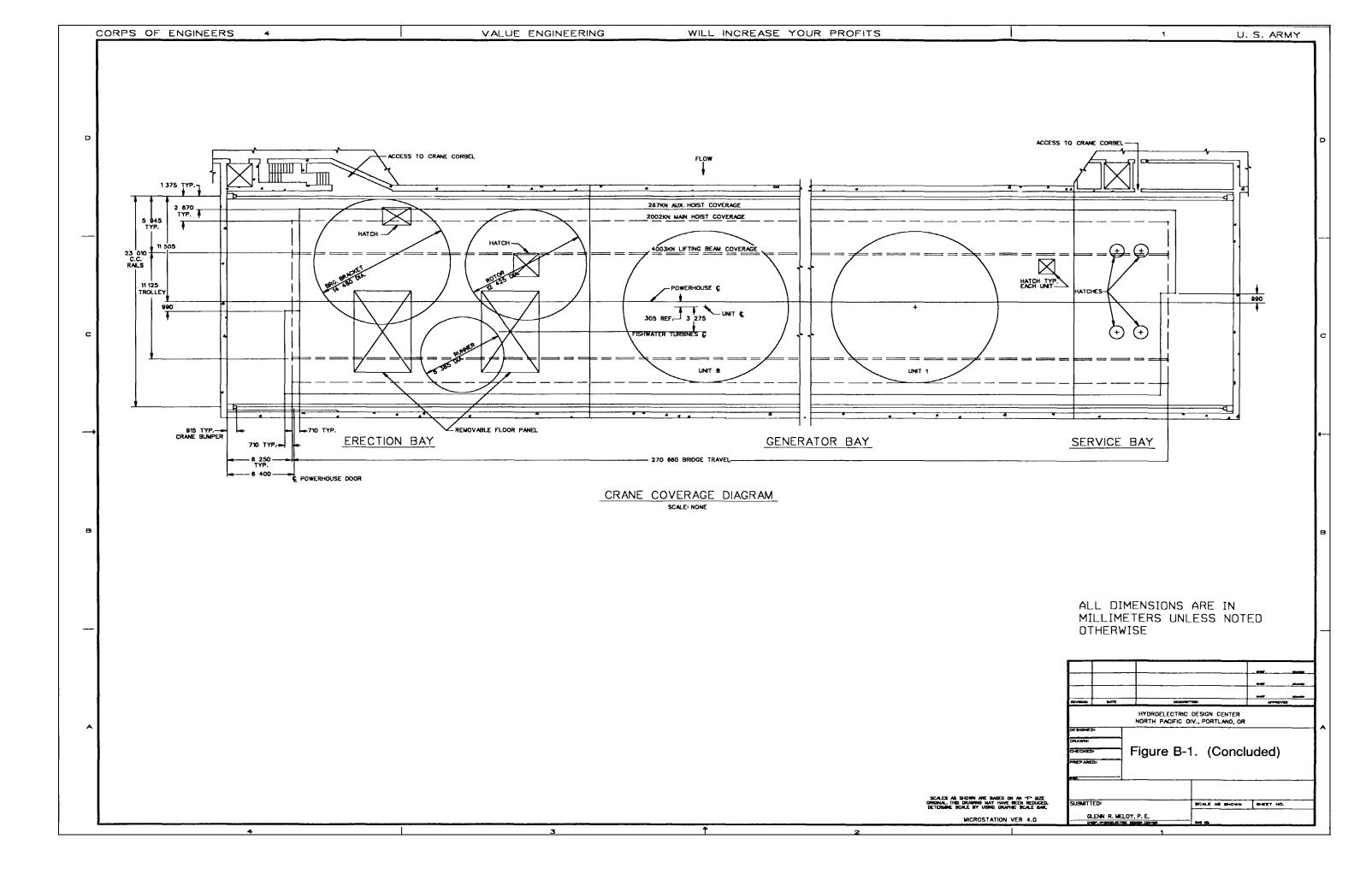
The following data are provided to estimate the capacity of gravity drain pipes:

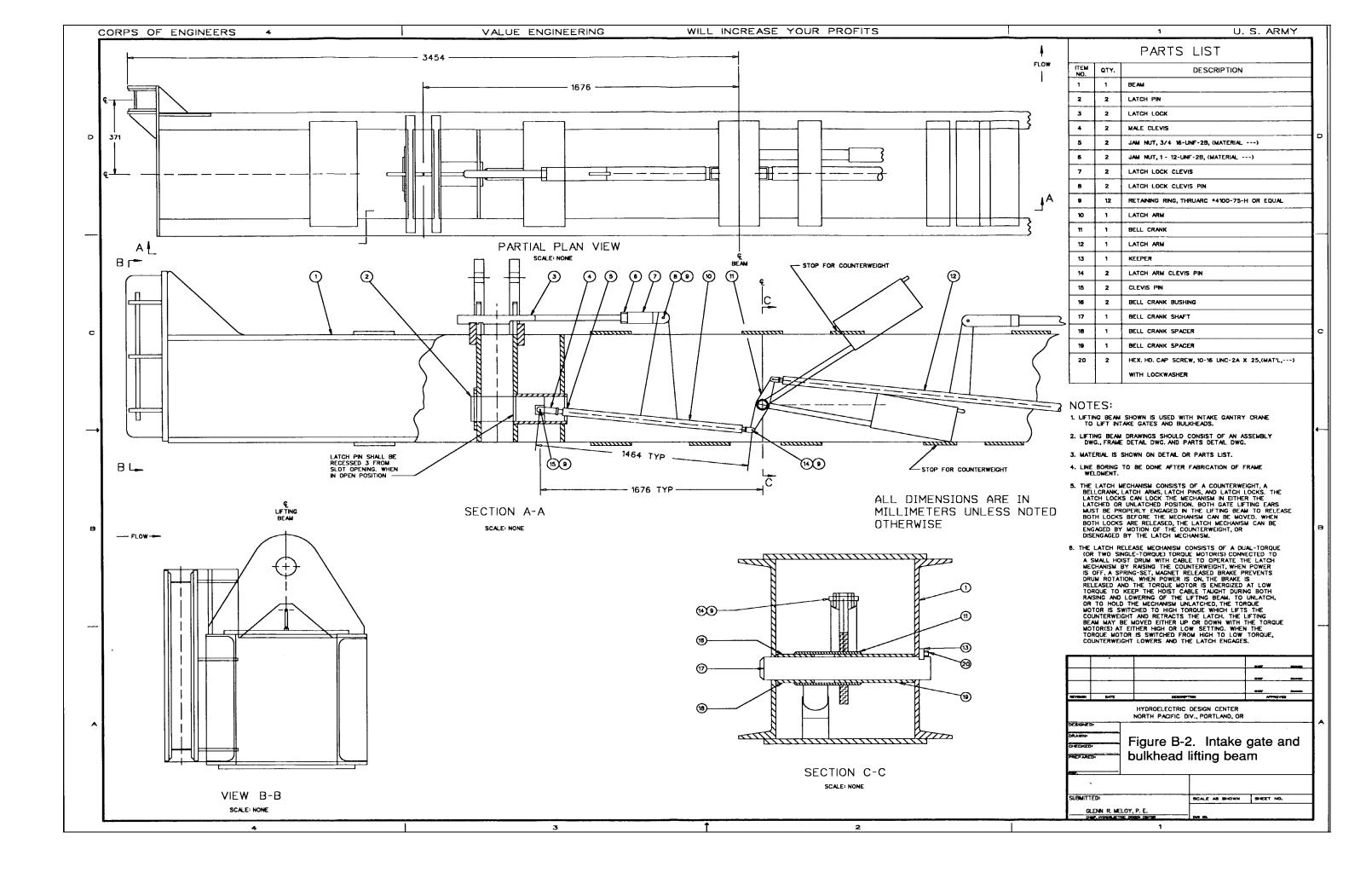
D: 1		Slope 1%		Slope 2%		
Pipe Inner Diameter	Velocity	Flow	Velocity	Flow		
mm (in.)	m/s (fps)	L/s (gpm)	m/s (fps)	L/s (gpm)		
102 (4)	0.6 (1.8)	4.5 (72)	0.8 (2.6)	6 (100)		
152 (6)	0.8 (2.5)	14.2 (225)	1.1 (3.6)	20 (315)		
203 (8)	1.0 (3.2)	31.5 (500)	1.4 (4.5)	45 (710)		
254 (10)	1.2 (3.9)	60.9 (965)	1.7 (5.4)	83 (1310)		
305 (12)	1.3 (4.4)	97.2 (1540)	1.9 (6.2)	138 (2190)		
381 (15)	1.6 (5.2)	181.7 (2880)	2.3 (7.4)	255 (4050)		
457 (18)	1.8 (6.0)	299.7 (4750)	2.6 (8.4)	416 (6600)		
533 (21)	2.0 (6.7)	454.2 (7200)	2.9 (9.4)	637 (10100)		
610 (24)	2.3 (7.4)	662.4(10500)	3.2(10.4)	927 (14700)		
686 (27)	2.5 (8.1)	908.5(14400)	3.4(11.1)	1274 (20200)		
762 (30)	2.7 (8.7)	1205.0(19100)	3.7(12.2)	1697 (26900)		
914 (36)	3.0 (9.8)	1955.8(31000)	4.2(13.9)	2776 (44000)		

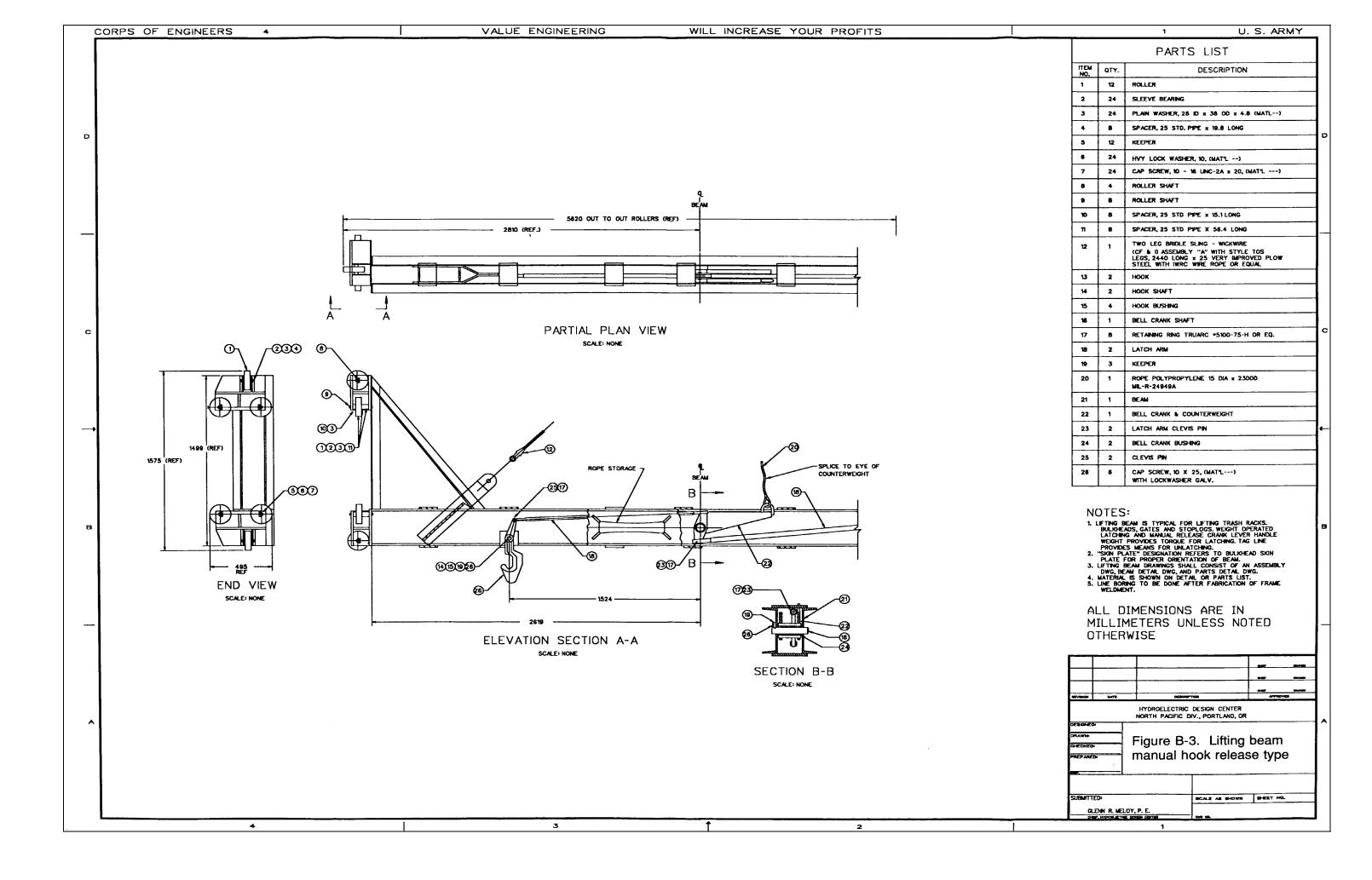
### **Assumed Conditions:**

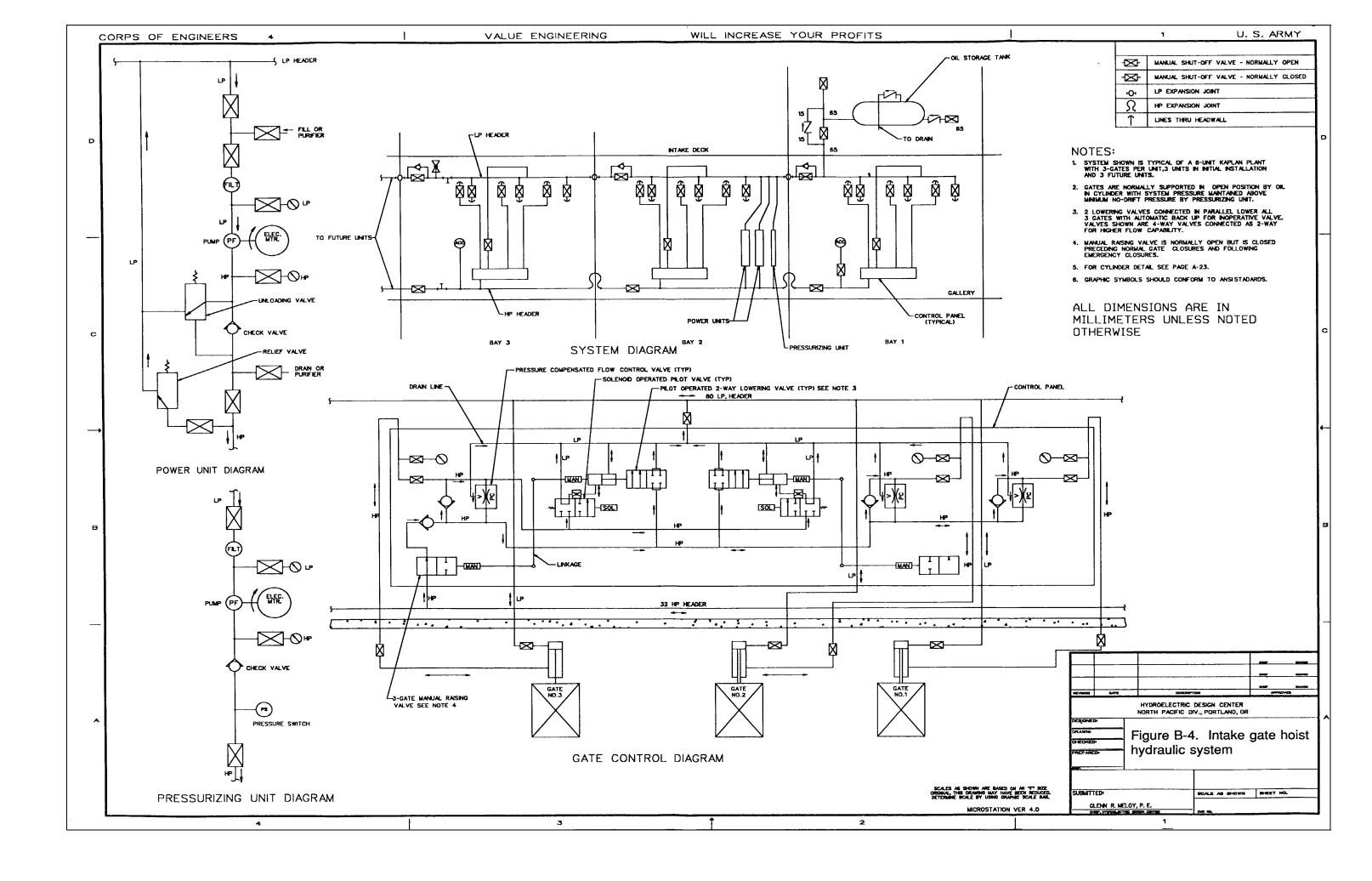
- 1. Water level a top of pipe at inlet.
- 2. Free discharge at outlet.
- 3. Cast iron pipe--coated--good to fair condition. (Also, visitor load applies to concrete or vitrified clay pipe in average condition.)

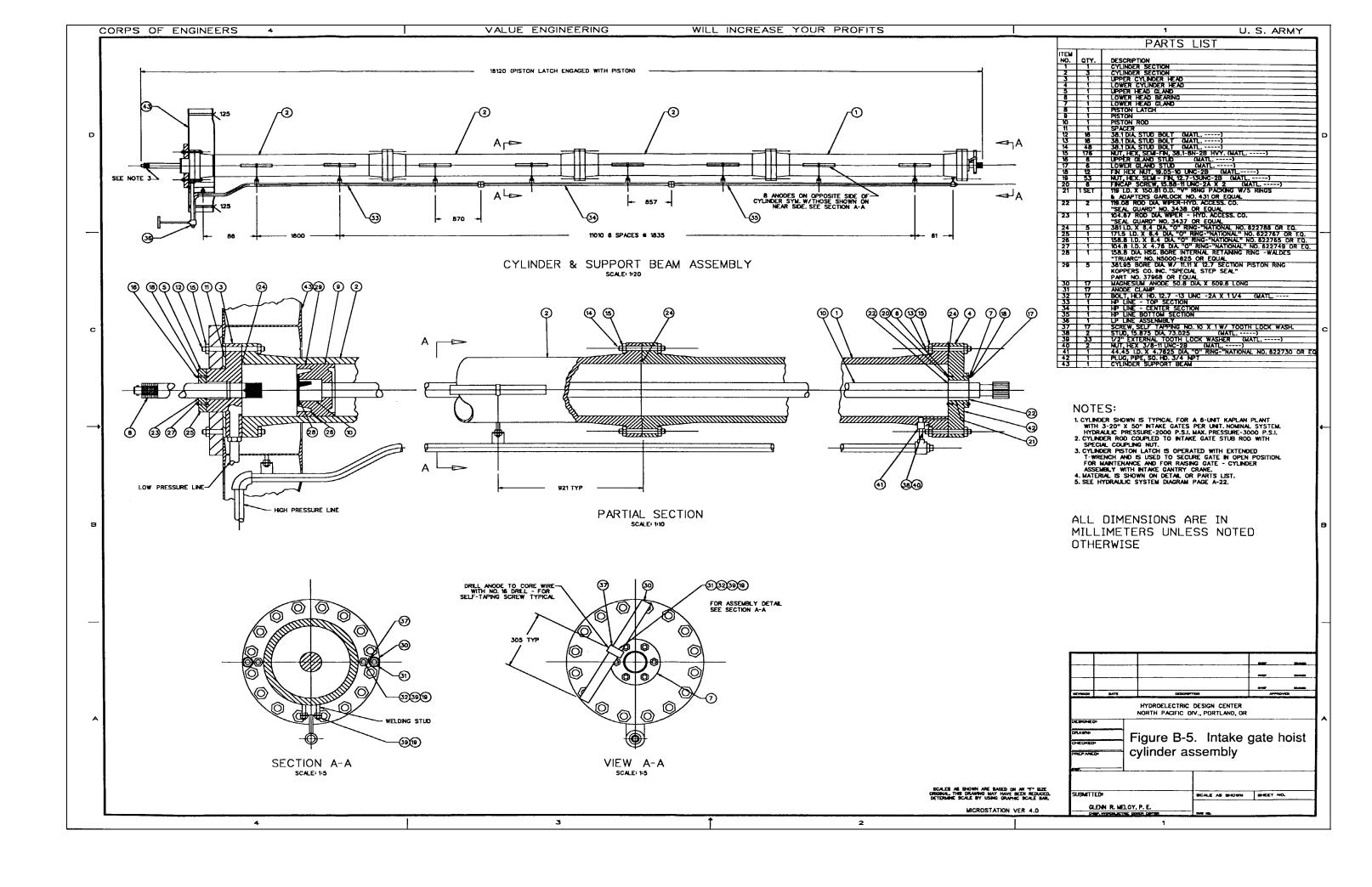


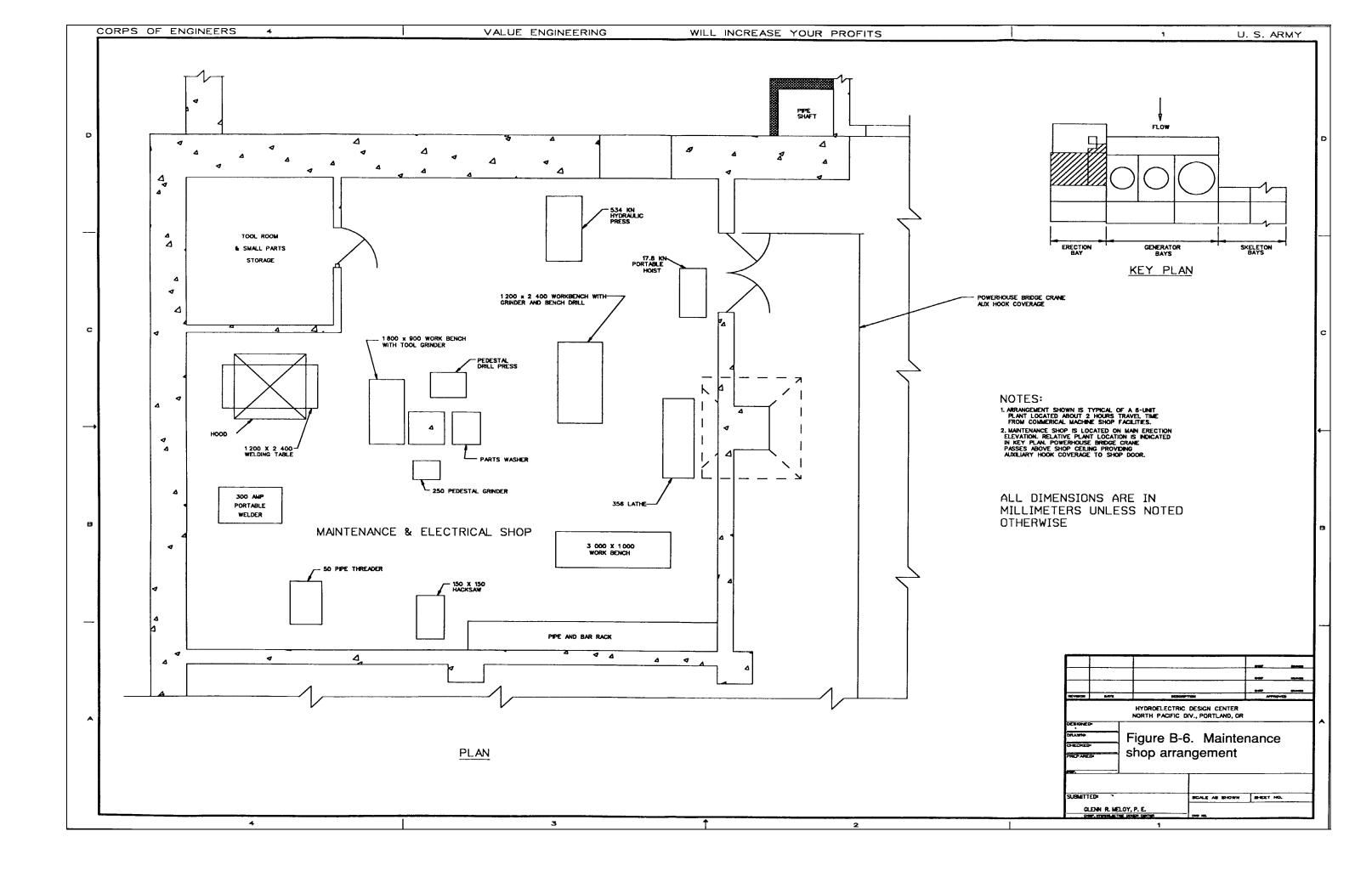


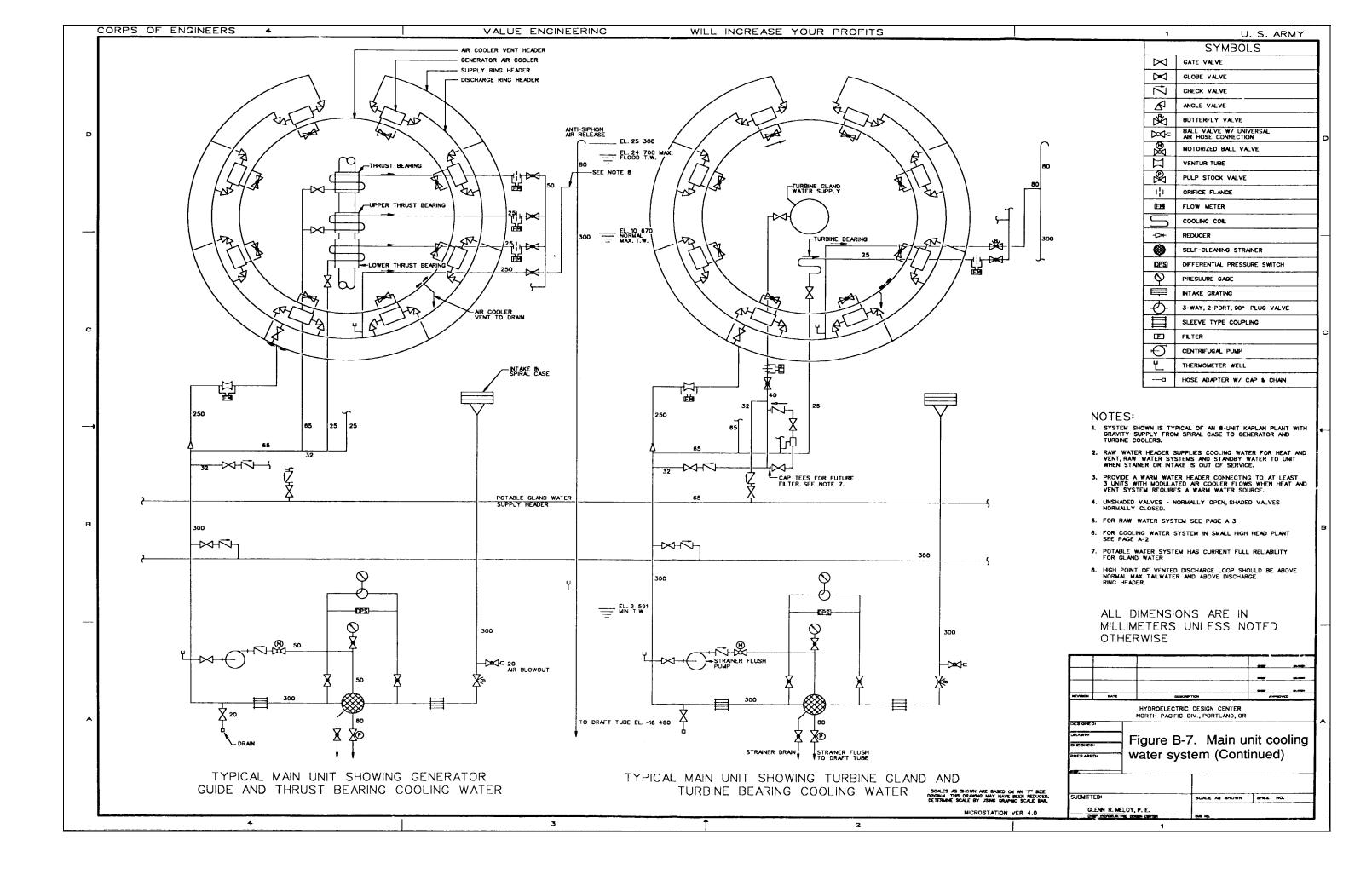


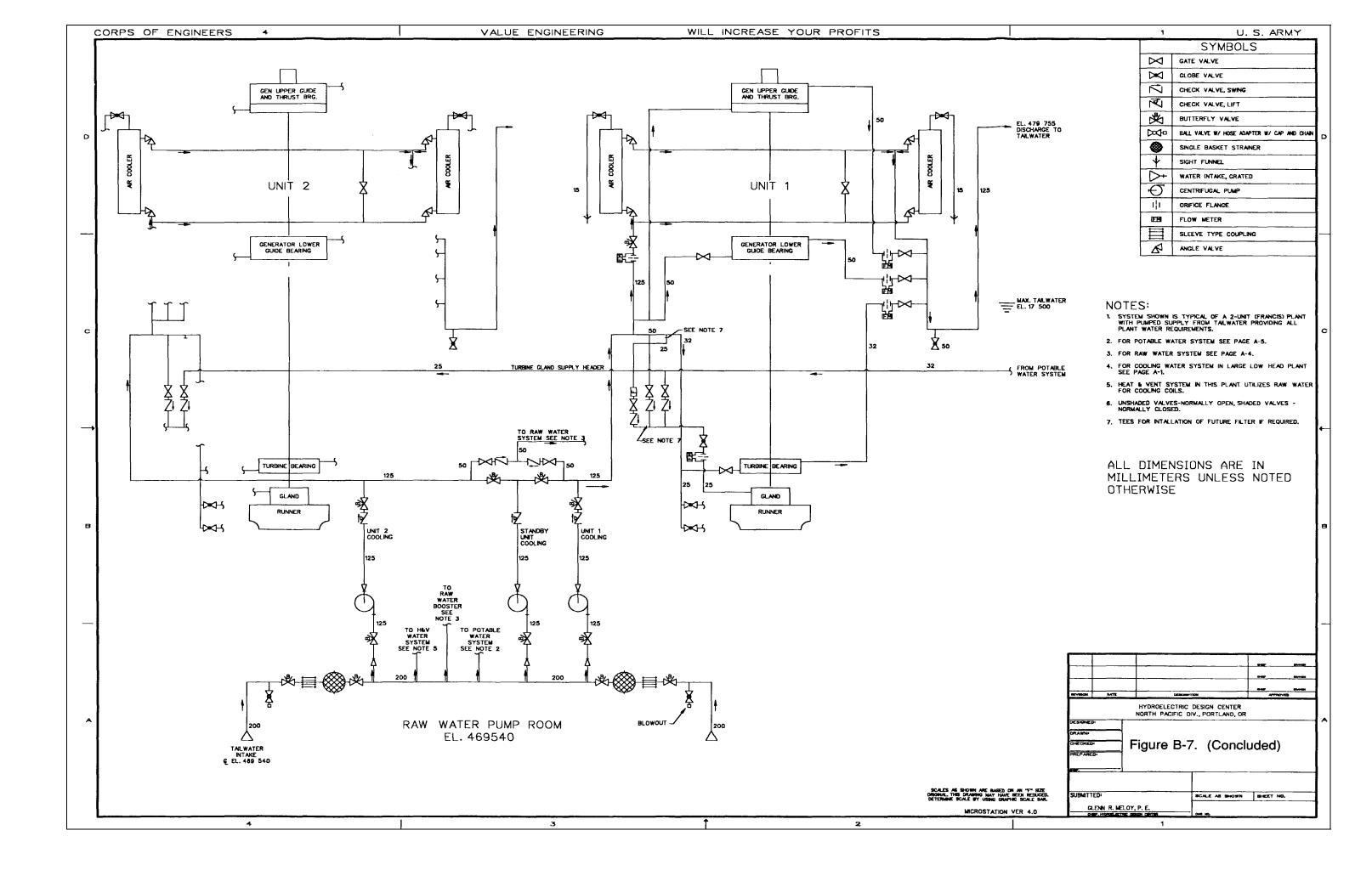


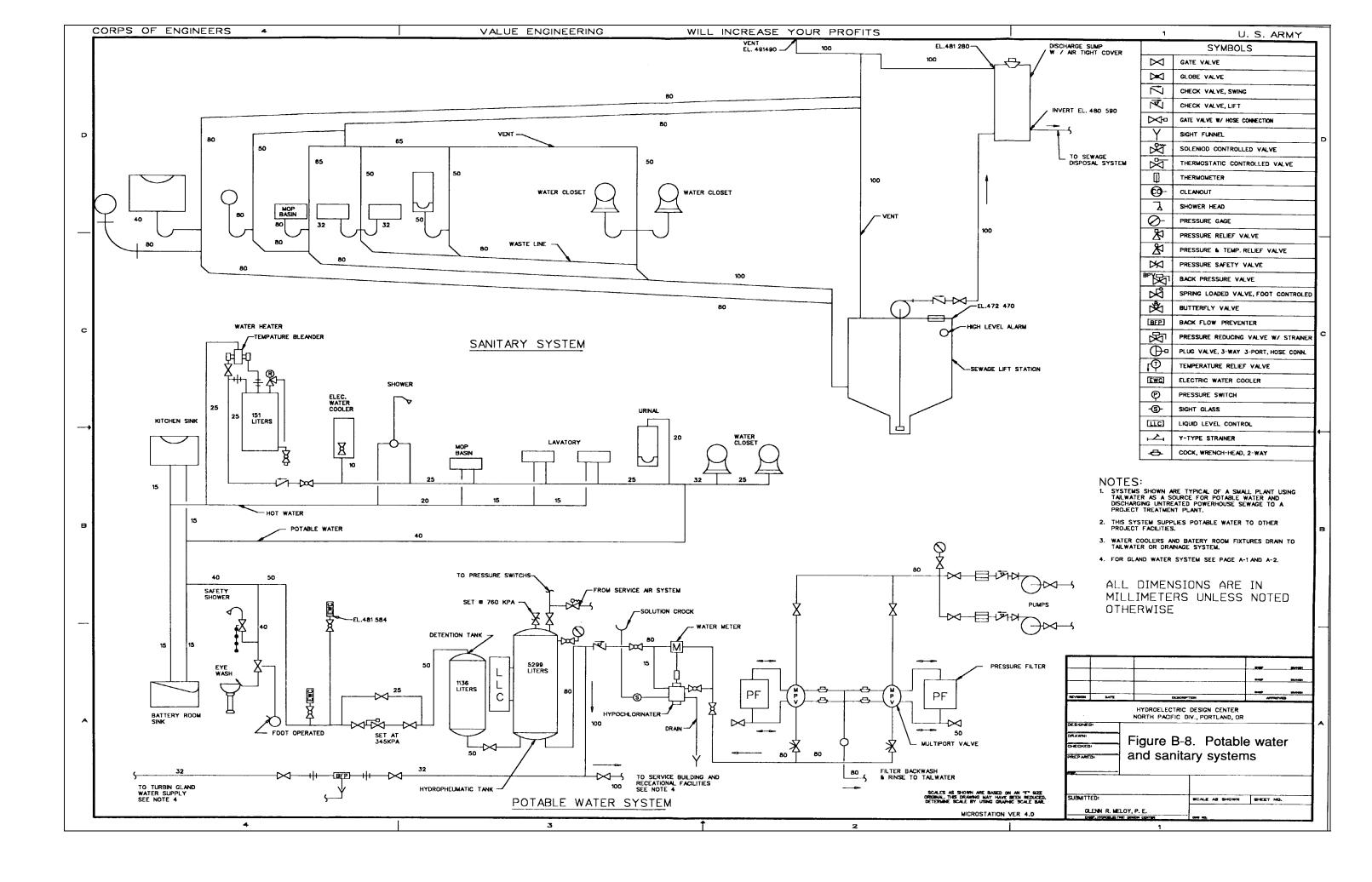


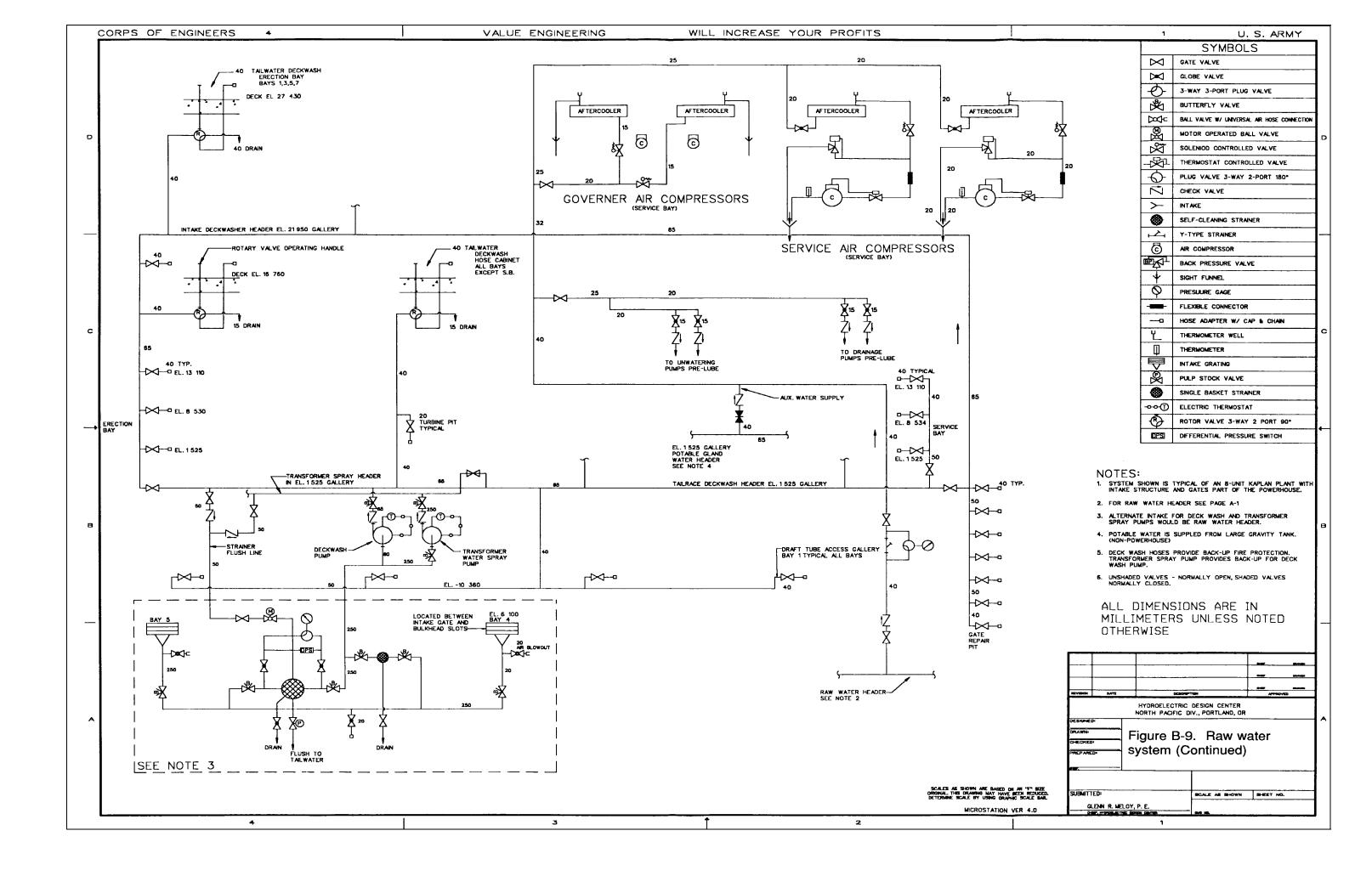


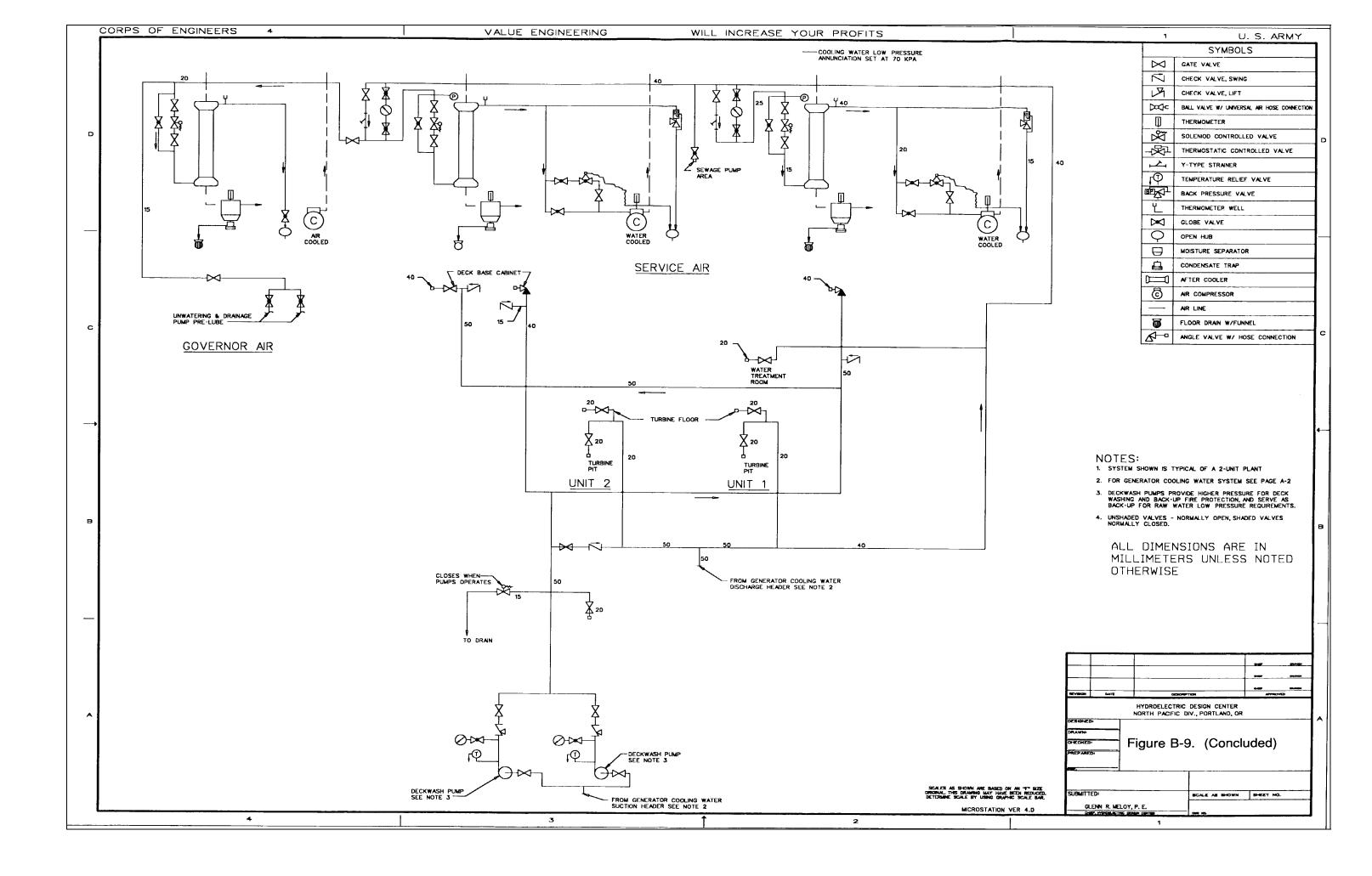


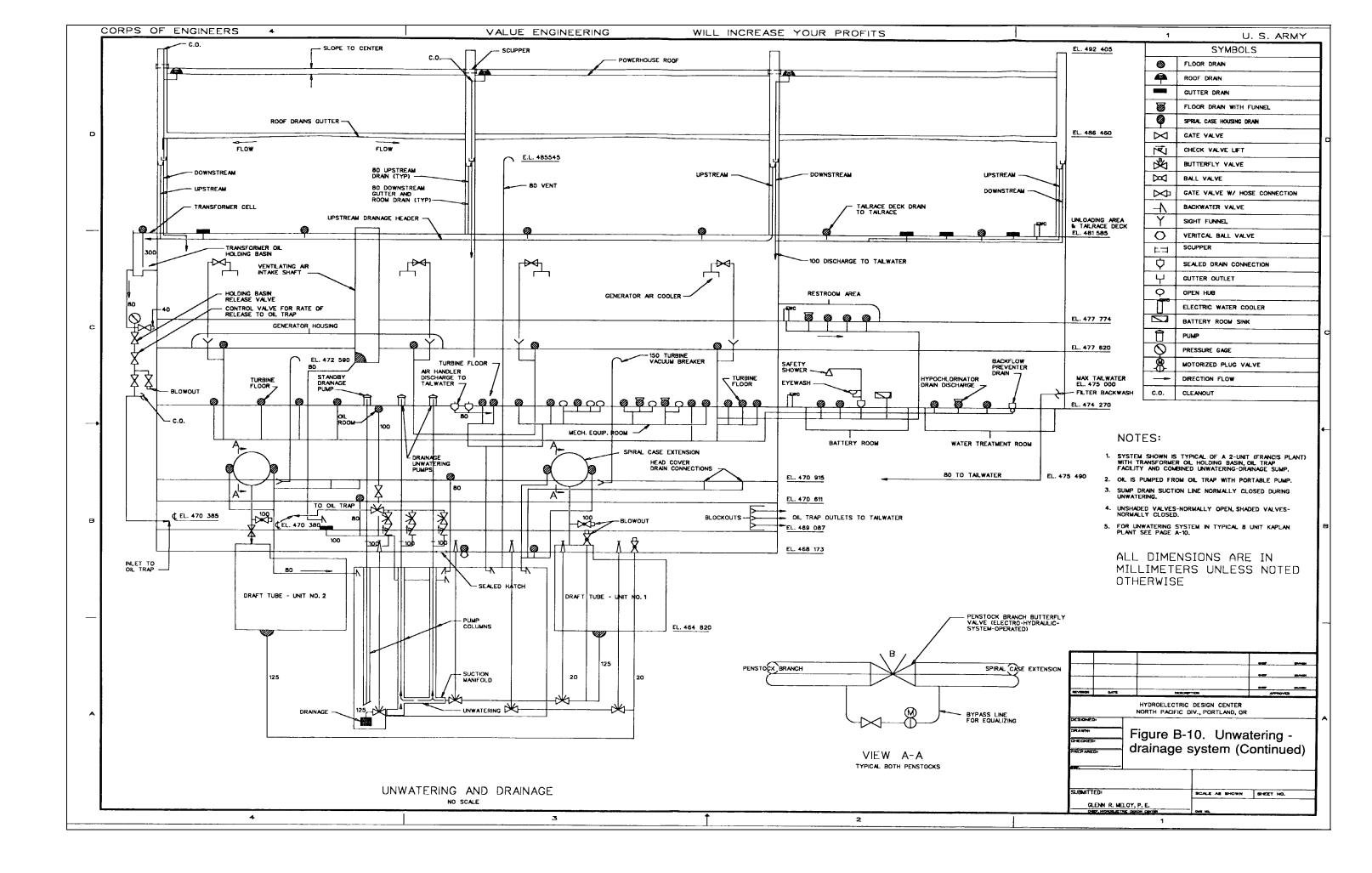


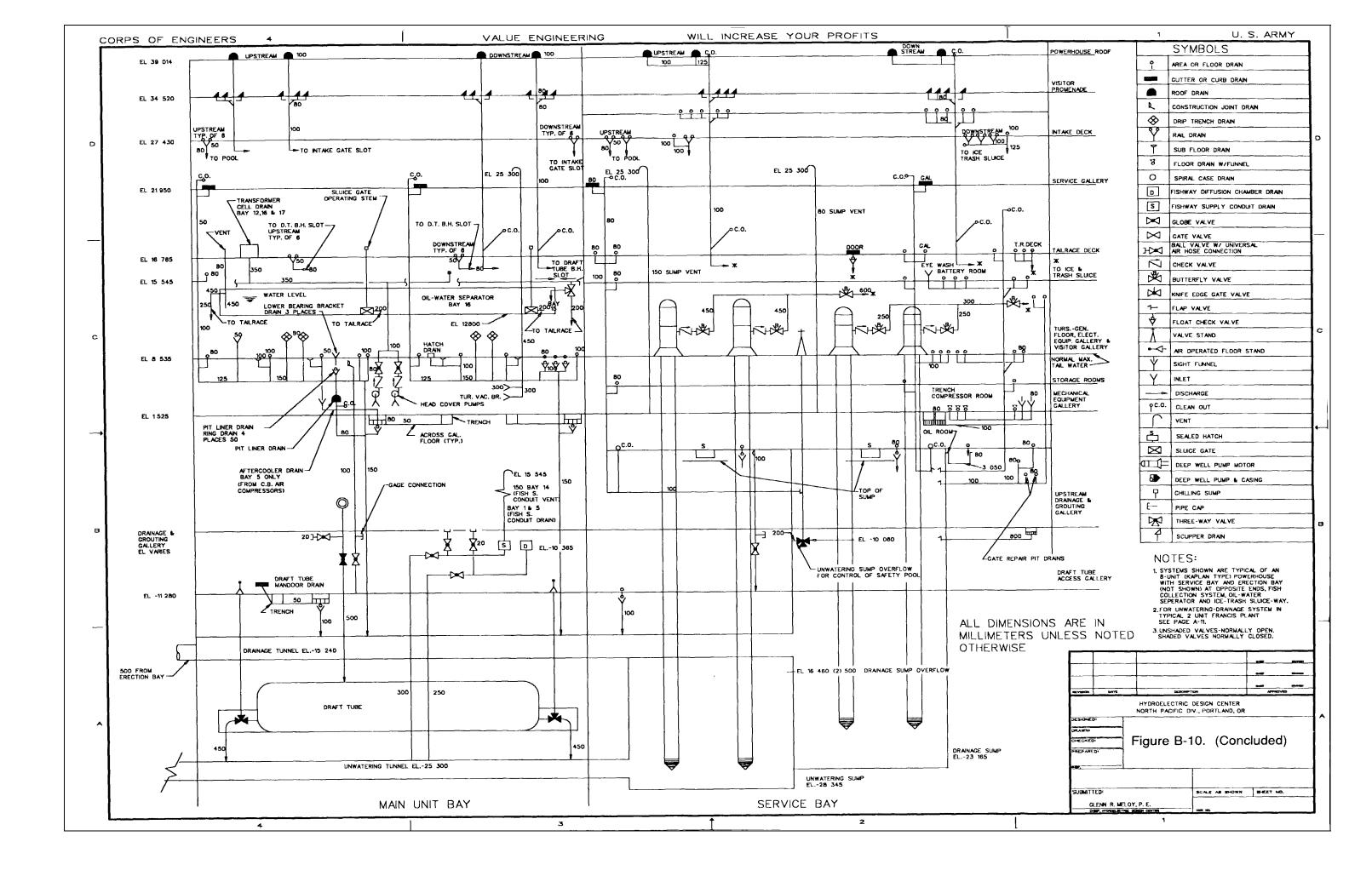


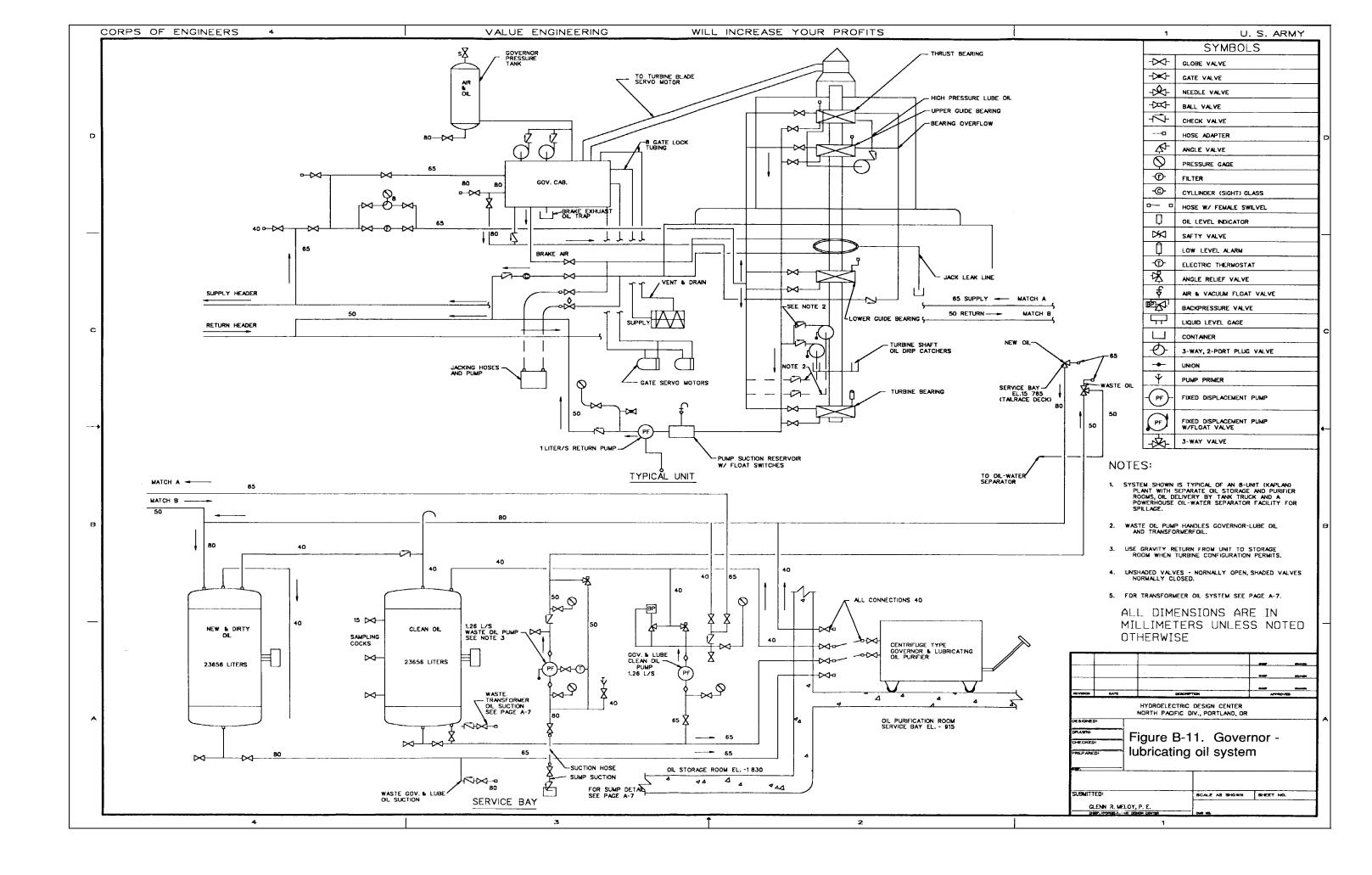


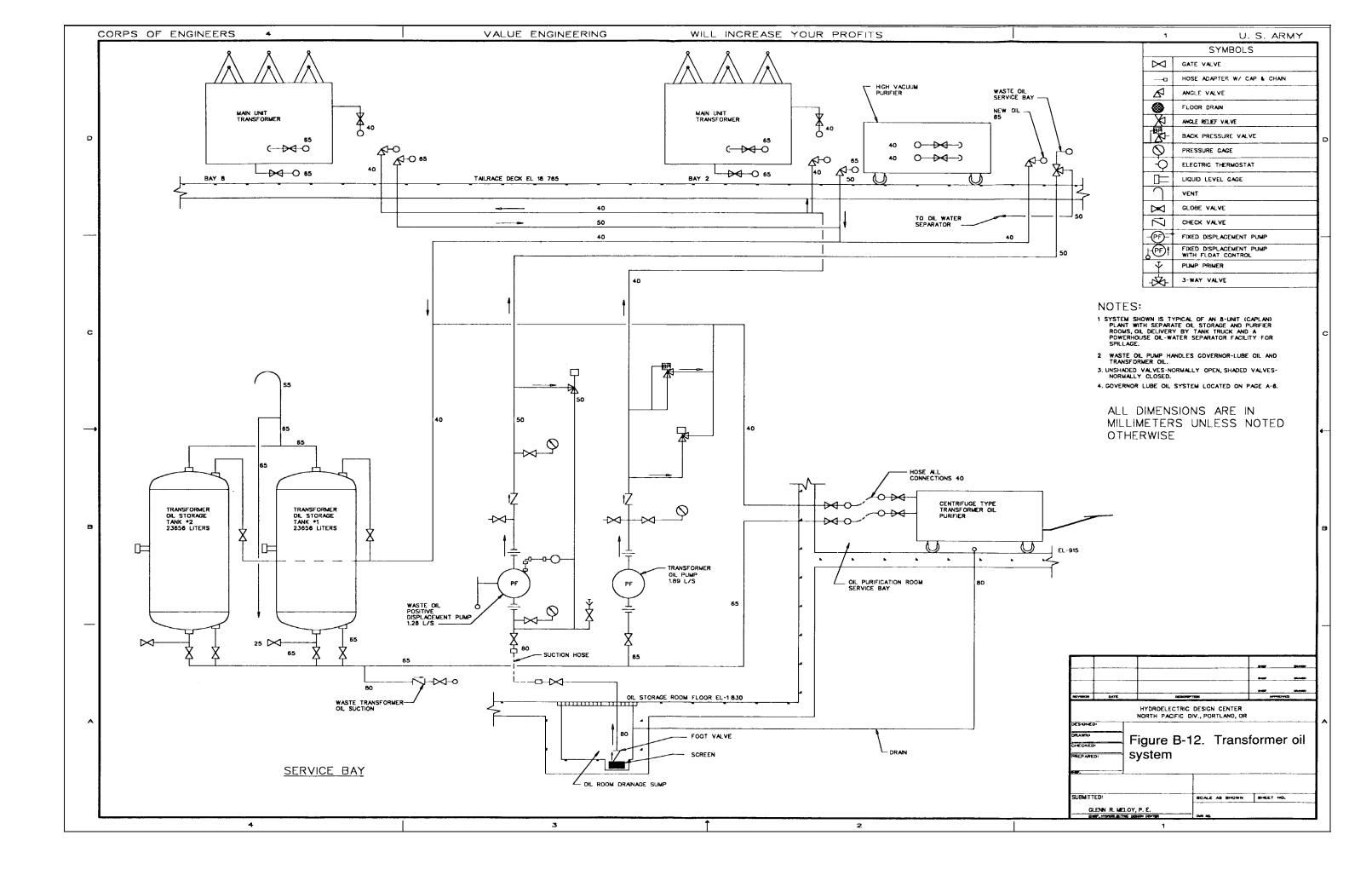




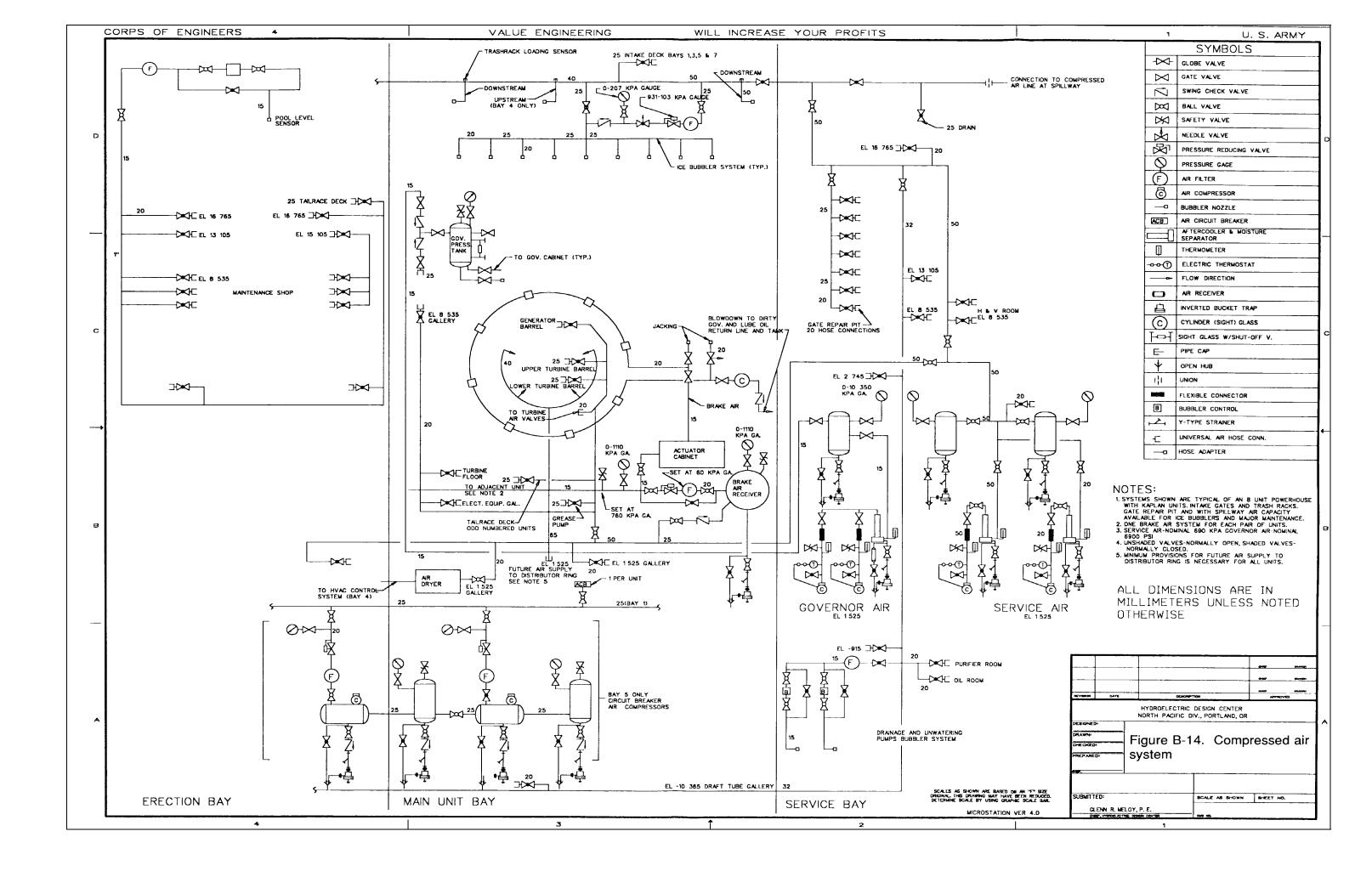


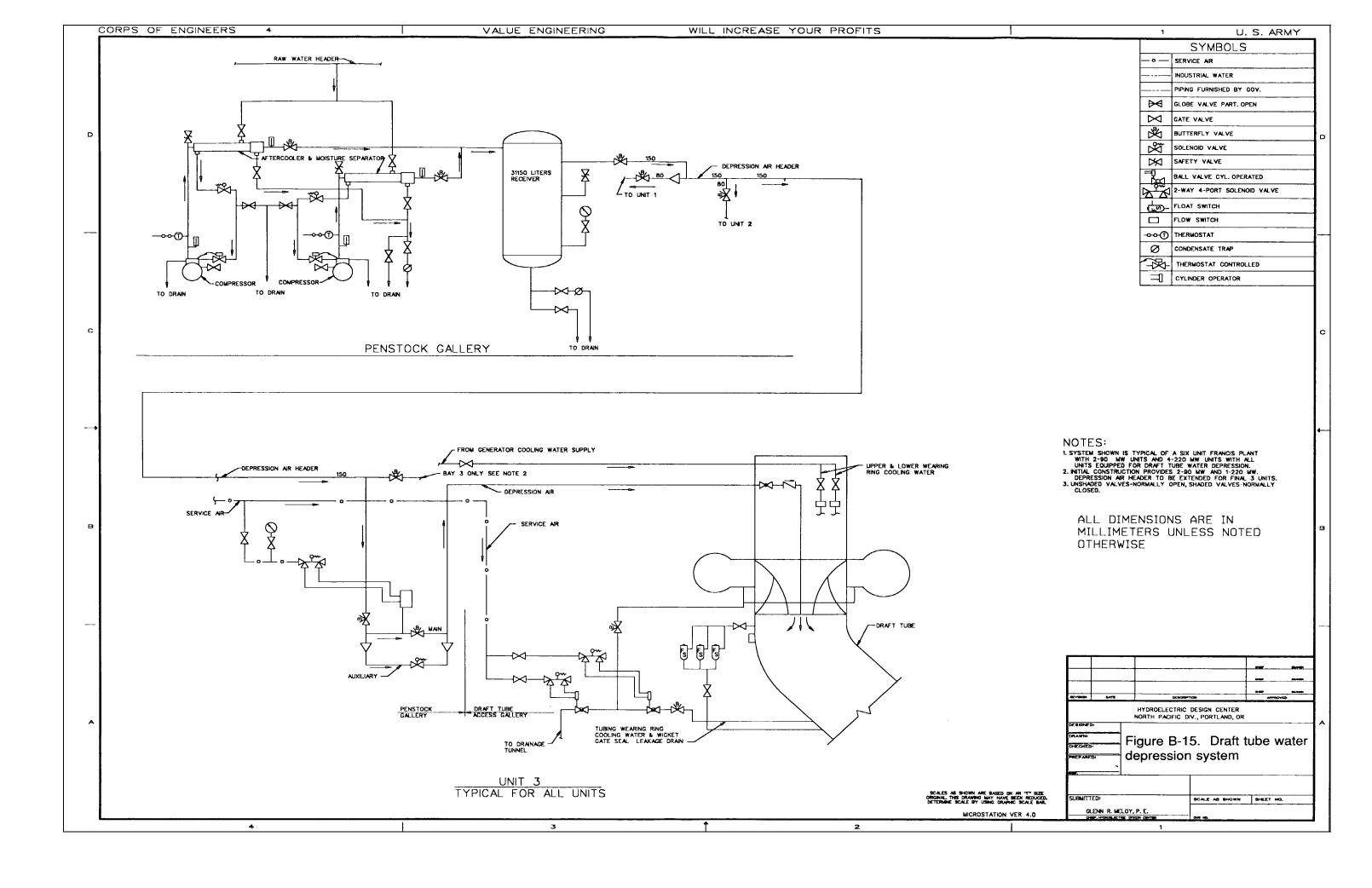


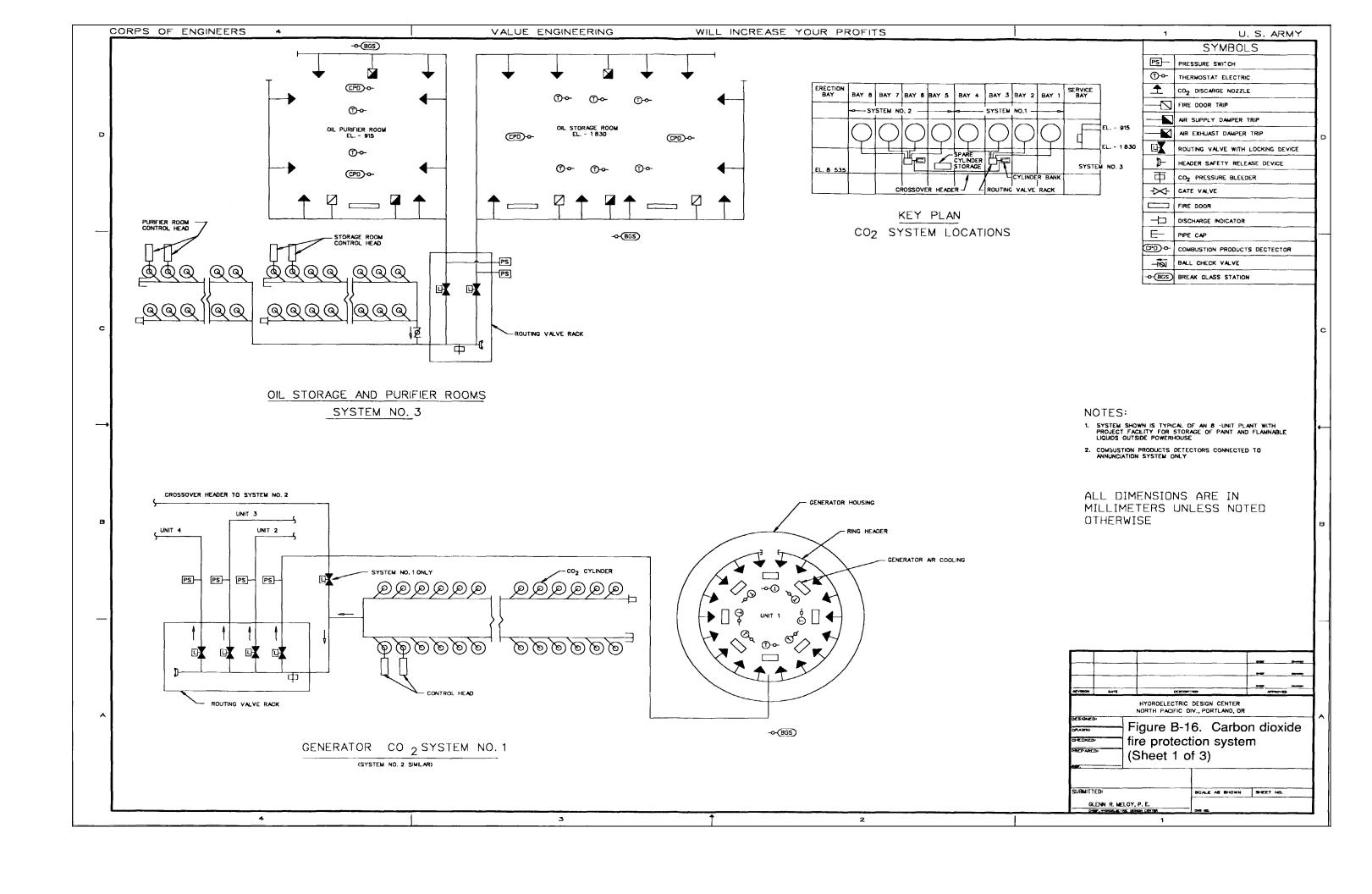


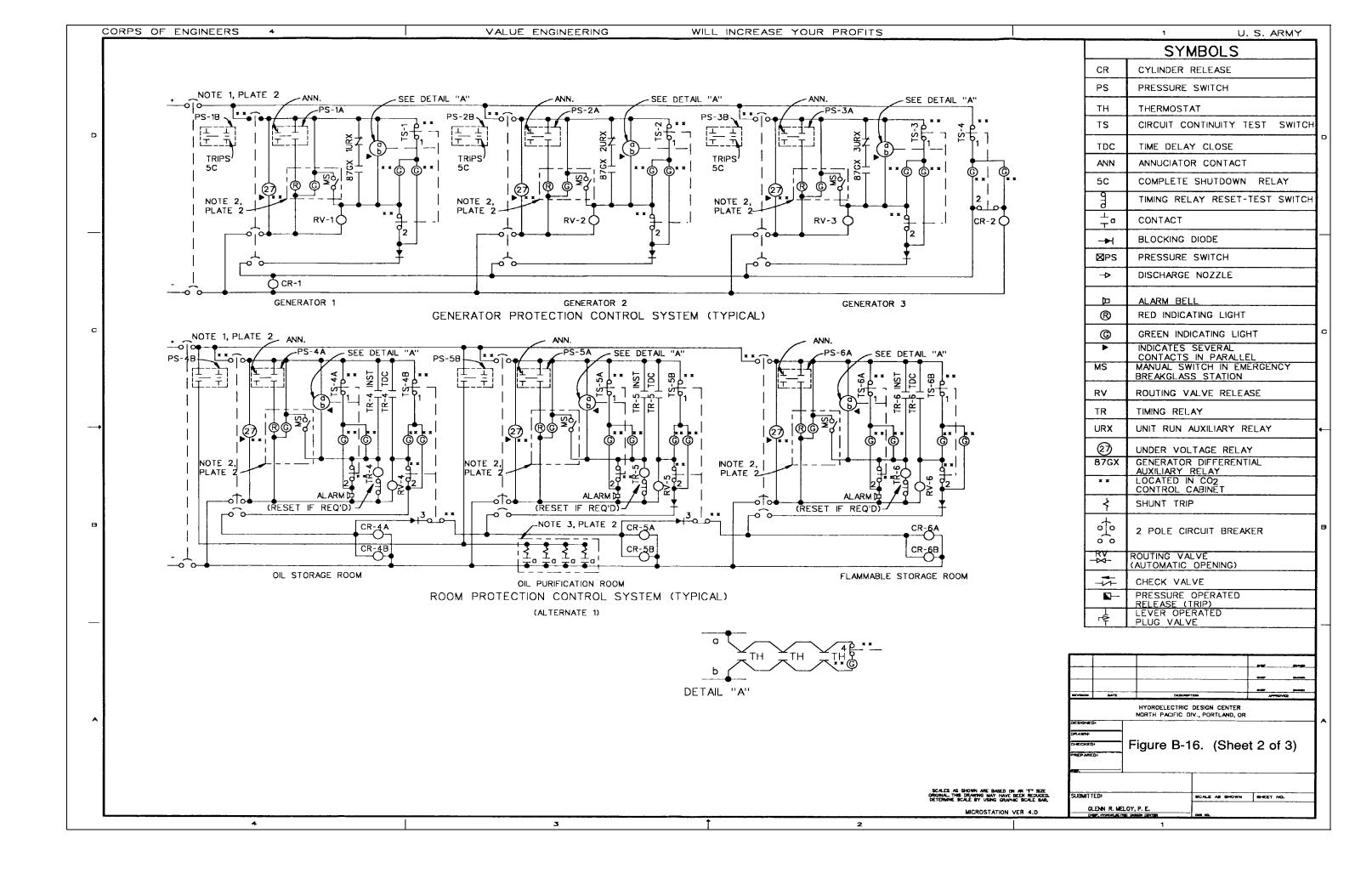


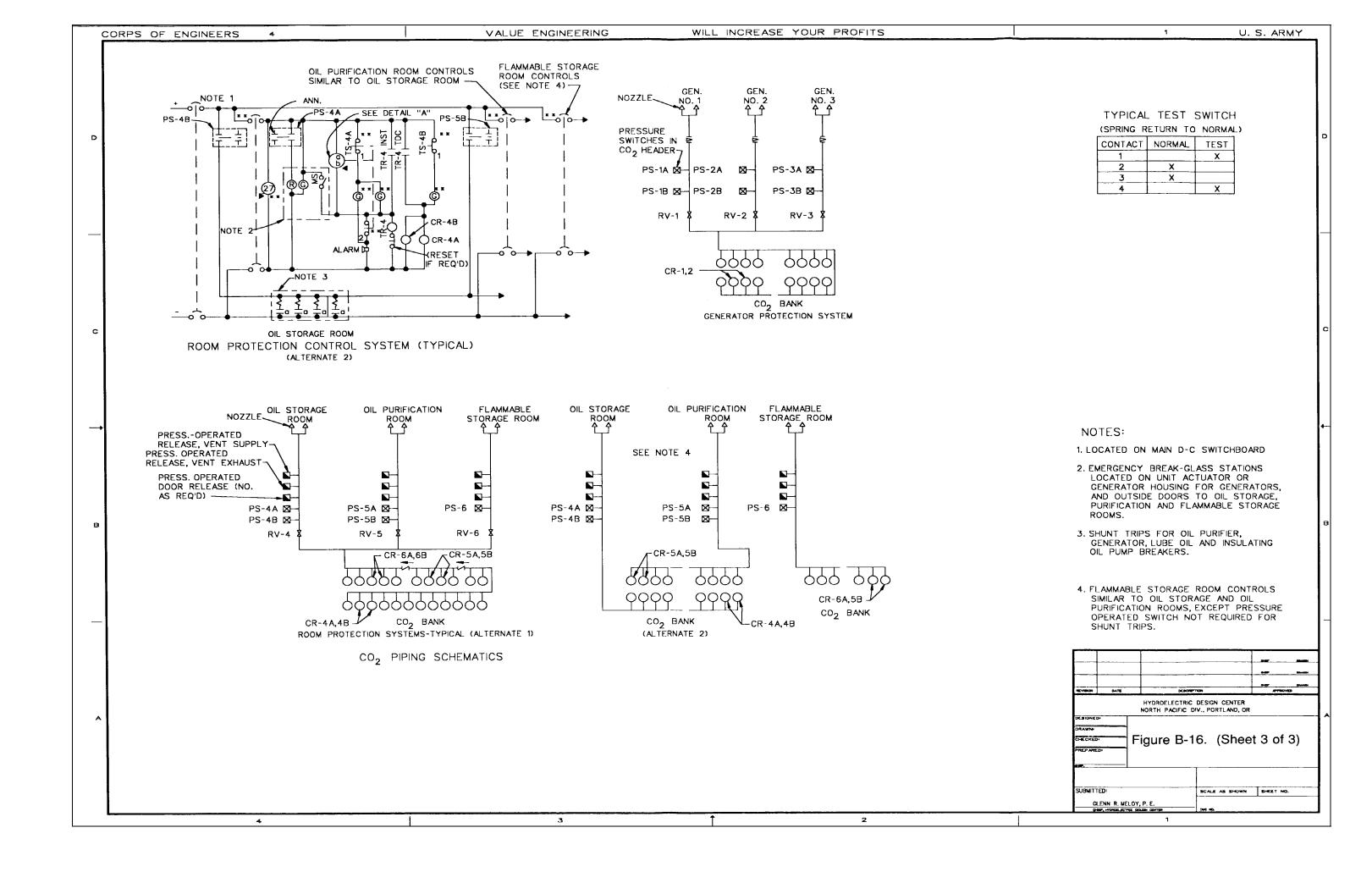
GROU	P SYSTEM	MAX. PRESS	PIPE	FITTINGS	VALVES SEE	NOTES 15 & 17	NOTES:
	A GENERATOR COOLING (10) SERVICE RAW WATER SPIRAL CASE DRAIN SPIRAL CASE DRAIN SPIRAL CASE FILL DRAFT TUBE DRAIN UNWATERNO AND DRAINAGE PUMP DISCHARGE TURBINE GLANDS WATER SPRAY FIRE PROTECTION (UPSTREAM OF DELUGE VALVE) TURBINE AIR SUPPLY	865		LESS THAN BO: FOR COPPER TUBNG, WROUGHT COPPER, SOLDER JOINT ANSI STD. B-16.22 OR CAST BRASS SOLDER-JOINT ANSI STD. B-16.18  WATER HOSE THREADS: ASME B1.20.7  BO AND LARGER: BUTT WELDING, STEEL, BLACK, ANSI STD. B-16-9 THICKNESS SAME AS PIPE. SEE NOTE 12	LESS THAN BO: BRONZE, SOLDER JOINT IN COPPER LINES, THREADED IN BRASS. GATE, GLOBE, ANGLE, AND CHECK. MSS SP-BO. BALL VALVES: MSS SP-72	BO AND LARGER IN STEEL LINES:  GATE VALYES IRON-BODY, OSBY, FLANGED, MSS SP-70  GLOBE AND ANGLE VALYES: RON BODY BRONZE MOUNTED, OSBY WITH RENEWABLE DISC AND SEAT RING, B65 KPA STEAM RATING. MSS SP-85.  BUTTERFLY YALYES: SEE NOTE 1 & 20. MSS SP-67.  LIFT CHECK: NON-SLAM TYPE, CAST IRON BODY, FLANGED FOR 865 KPA SERVICE, FACED AND DRILLED IN ACCORDANCE	1. 885 KPA CAST IRON FLANGES WITH RAISED FACE FLANGES OR WAFER TYPE VALVES SHOULD BE AVOIDED. 2. PVC PIPE 15 AND LARGER ONLY IS COVERED UNDER CS 207, SMALLER SIZES SHOULD BE MANUFACTURERS STANDARI 3. GROUP A COPPER ELBOWS AND ALL GROUP E ELBOWS SHOULD LONG RADIUS OR LONG SWEEP. 4. USE GALVANIZED STEEL PIPE BETWEEN COMPRESSOR AND AFTE (SAME AS GROUP C) FOR 65 AND LESS LOW PRESSURE AR. 5. WELDED GALVANIZED PIPE SHOULD NORMALLY BE GALVANIZED AFTER FABRICATION.
	B POTABLE WATER	855	LESS THAN BD: SAME AS GROUP A	PLANCES: 1040 KPA FORCED STEEL, WELDING, FLAT FACED WHEN ADJACENT TO CAST RON VALVES AND FITTINGS. SEE NOTE 10. MSS SP-44  CAST IRON: FLANCED ASTM A128  SAME AS GROUP A EXCEPT 80 AND LARGER PIPE IS	SAME AS GROUP A	WITH ASA REQUIREMENTS. STAINLESS STEEL TRIM WITH STAINLESS STEEL HELICAL SPRING. DISC SHALL BE GUIDED WITH TWO-POINT BEARING, ALL WEARING PARTS SHALL BE REPLACABLE.  BALL YALYES: MSS SP-72 FLANGED, FULL BORE.	6. FULL PORT BALL VALVES ARE NORMALLY AVAILABLE THROUGH SIZE 50 WHEN REQUIRED. 7. EMBEDDED LINES OPEN TO TAILWATER OR FOREBAY WITHOUT EXTERNAL PROVISIONS FOR READY SHUT-OFF SHOULD BE EXTR HEAVY STEEL (UP TO 15 WALL) FROM THE FIRST VALVE TO A POINT BACK IN THE CONCRETE APPROX. 1525. OTHER EMBEDDED LINES SHOULD MEET THE SAME REQUIREMENTS FROM THE FIRST EXPOSED JOINT BACK INTO THE CONCRETE AT LEAS 1 X 25
			BO AND LARGER: GALV. STEEL, WELDED JOINT ASTM A-53 TYPE E SCH. 40 SEE NOTE 5	GALVANIZED. SEE NOTE 5			ONCE THROUGH AIR CONDITIONING WATER SHOULD BE GROUP A      FOR COPPER OIL LINES ADD SEPARATE GROUP WITH REQUIRED JOINTS WHEN TEMPERATURE OR PRESSURE EXCEED SOFT SOLD JOINT RATING.
AND AND VEN	C WATER SPRAY FIRE PROTECTION (DOWNSTREAM OF DELUCE VALVE)	1040	GAL-VANIZED STEEL ASTM A-53 TYPE E SCH. 40 LESS THAN BO THREADED BO AND LARGER WELDED, SEE NOTE 5	LESS THAN 85: GALVANIZED MALLEABLE-IRON, THREADED, ANSI B18.3 AND MSS SP-83, B18.39  BO AND LARGER: SAME AS GROUP A EXCEPT GALVANIZED, SEE NOTE 5	SAME AS GROUP A		10. FOR GROUP A PIPING BO AND LARGER USE SLIP-ON WELDING FLANGES OR PIPE AND WELDING NECK FLANGES OR FITTINGS.  11. USE DIELECTRIC FITTINGS BETWEEN FERROUS PIPE OR EQUIPME AND COPPER AIR AND WATER LINES.  12. IF SPECIFIED WALL THICKNESS IS UNAVAILABLE USE THE NEXT
	D AIR CONDITIONING CRCULATING WATER SEE NOTE 8	125	STEEL ASTM A-53 TYPE E LESS THAN 65 GALV. THREADED 65 AND LARGER, BLACK, WELDED.	LESS THAN 65: SAME AS GROUP C, LESS THAN 80.  85 AND LARGER: SAME AS GROUP A, 80 AND LARGER	SAME AS GROUP A		HEAVIER AVAILABLE. (80 AND LARGER BUT WELD FITTINGS)  13. IN DRAIN LINES USE COMBINATION "Y" AND 1/8 BENDS WHEREVE POSSIBLE FOR BRANCHES FROM HORIZONTAL RUNS.  14. HOSE THREADS SHOULD HAVE MANUFACTURERS TAG SHOWING TO SPECIFICATION.
,	E BUILDING AND ROOF DRAINS SANITARY DRAINS AND VENTS WATER DISCHARGES EMBEDDED.		EXPOSED: SEAMLESS STEEL, ASTM AS3 BURIED AND EMBEDDED: HUBLESS CAST IRON, CISPI 301.	EXPOSED: SCREWED CAST IRON DRAINAGE, GALVANIZED ASTM ABBB BURIED AND EMBEDDED: SAME AS PIPE SEE NOTES 3 AND 13	NONE		15. VALVE AND FITTING SHOULD NORMALLY BE SAME AS LINE SIZE  16. REFER TO NFPA FOR REQUIREMENTS OF CO2 PIPE AND FITTINGS.  17. USE RISING STEM VALVES UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED WITH PACKING AND SEAT MATERIALS SUITABLE FOR SERVICE.
	F TURBINE VACUUM BREAKER AND SUMP VENTS		BLACK STEEL, WELDED JOINT, ASTN A53 8 THICK WALL, SEE NOTE 7	SAME AS GROUP A BO AND LARGER.	NONE		PIEZOMETER TUBING EMBEDDED MORE THAN 150 MAY BE TYPE ANNEALED WITH BENT TURNS.      PIPING LOCATION TERMINOLOGY
	G BATTERY ROOM DRAINS		EXPOSED: PVC U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE STD. CS 207, SCH. 80 OR ACID-RESISTING "DURRON" OR "CORROSRON" OR EQUAL.  EMBEDDED: "DURRON" OR "CORROSRON" OR EQUAL.	SAME AS TYPE AND MANUFACTURER AS PIPE	NONE		BURIED: IN SOIL EMBEDDED: IN CONCRETE EXPOSED: ACCESSIBLE  20. BUTTERFLY VALVES SHOULD CONFORM TO THE APPLICABLE REQUIREMENTS OF SECTIONS 5 THRU 14 OF ANWA STANDARD
	H PRESSURE SEWAGE	700	EXPOSED: BLACK STEEL, WELDED JOINT, SCH. 80, ASTM A-53. BURIED OR EMBEDDED: DUCTILE IRON, ASTM A377.	EXPOSED: SAME AS GROUP A  BURIED AND EMBEDDED! AWWA C1107/A21.10 AND C111/A21.11	GATE: IRON-BODY, OSLY, FLANGED, MSS SP 70-90  SWING CHECK: IRON-BODY BRASS MOUNTED WITH RENEWABLE BODY SEAT RING. 865 KPA STEAM RATING. MSS SP 71-90	BALL VALVES: MSS SP-72	CSO4 MODIFIED AS APPROPRIATE FOR THE PARTICULAR APPLICATION, SEATS SHOULD NORMALLY BE BURA-N OR EQUAL BE LOCATED IN THE VALVE BODY, AND FIELD REPLACEABLE.
	I PIEZOMETER	<del> </del>	SAME AS GROUP A LESS THAN 80 SEE NOTE 18	SAME AS GROUP A LESS THAN 80.	ANGLE VALVE: MSS SP-BO, BRONZE, THREADED.		
5	K GOVERNER & LUB OIL, CIRCUI BREAKER AND TRANSFORMER OIL TRANSFORMER OIL TRANSFER SYSTEMS.	1040	SEANLESS COPPER TUBING TYPE K, ASTN B88. SEE NOTE 9	SAME AS GROUP A LESS THAN 80. <u>OIL HOSE THREADS:</u> ASME 31.20.7, SEE NOTE 14	GLOBE, ANGLE, AND SWING CHECK! WSS SP-80.		ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE
	M SERVICE AR BRAKE AR DRAFT TUBE DEPRESSION AR BUBBLER AR LINES	1 1	SAME AS GROUP B. SEE NOTE 4	SAME AS GROUP B. UNVERSAL HOSE COUPLING: BRONZE, NFP(A) T3.20.14	SAME AS GROUP A		
AR-GAS	O GOVERNER AIR NITROGEN	4140	GALVANIZED STEEL, THREADED. ASTM A-105 SCH. 80	LESS THAN 65: GALVANIZED MALLEAGLE-IRON, THREADED 4140 KPA W.O.G. MIN. 65 AND LARGER: FORGED STEEL 13800 KPA W.O.G.	GLOBE VALVE: BRONZE, 6900 KPA MSS SP-80	CHECK VALVE: BRONZE, SWNG 6900 KPA W.O.G. MSS SP-80	
	P CO2. SEE NOTE 16						
	R GOVERNER AIR	7590	STAINLESS TYPE 304 OR 316 SCH. 40.	STAINLESS TYPE 304 OR 316 13800 KPA SOCKET WELD	STANLESS BALL VALVE, SOCKET WELD, REINFORCED TEFLON SEAT MSS SP-110-92		
	S HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION		PVC, US DEPT, OF COMMERCE STD, CS 207, SCH. 80 (NOTE 2)		PVC		HYDROELECTRIC DESIGN CENTER NORTH PACIFIC DIV., PORTLAND, OR
MISC.	Y FLOATWELLS		EXPOSED: SAME AS GROUP B EMBEDDED: ASSESTOS CEMENT WITH NEOPRENE GASKETS, ASTN C428	EXPOSED: SAME AS GROUP B.  EMBEDDED: SAME AS PIPE	NONE		Figure B-13. Piping ma
	Z SLEEVES		STEEL, BLACK, ASTM A-53 SCH. 40				
							SUBMITTED: SCALE AS SHOWN SHEET GLENN R, MELOY, P. E.

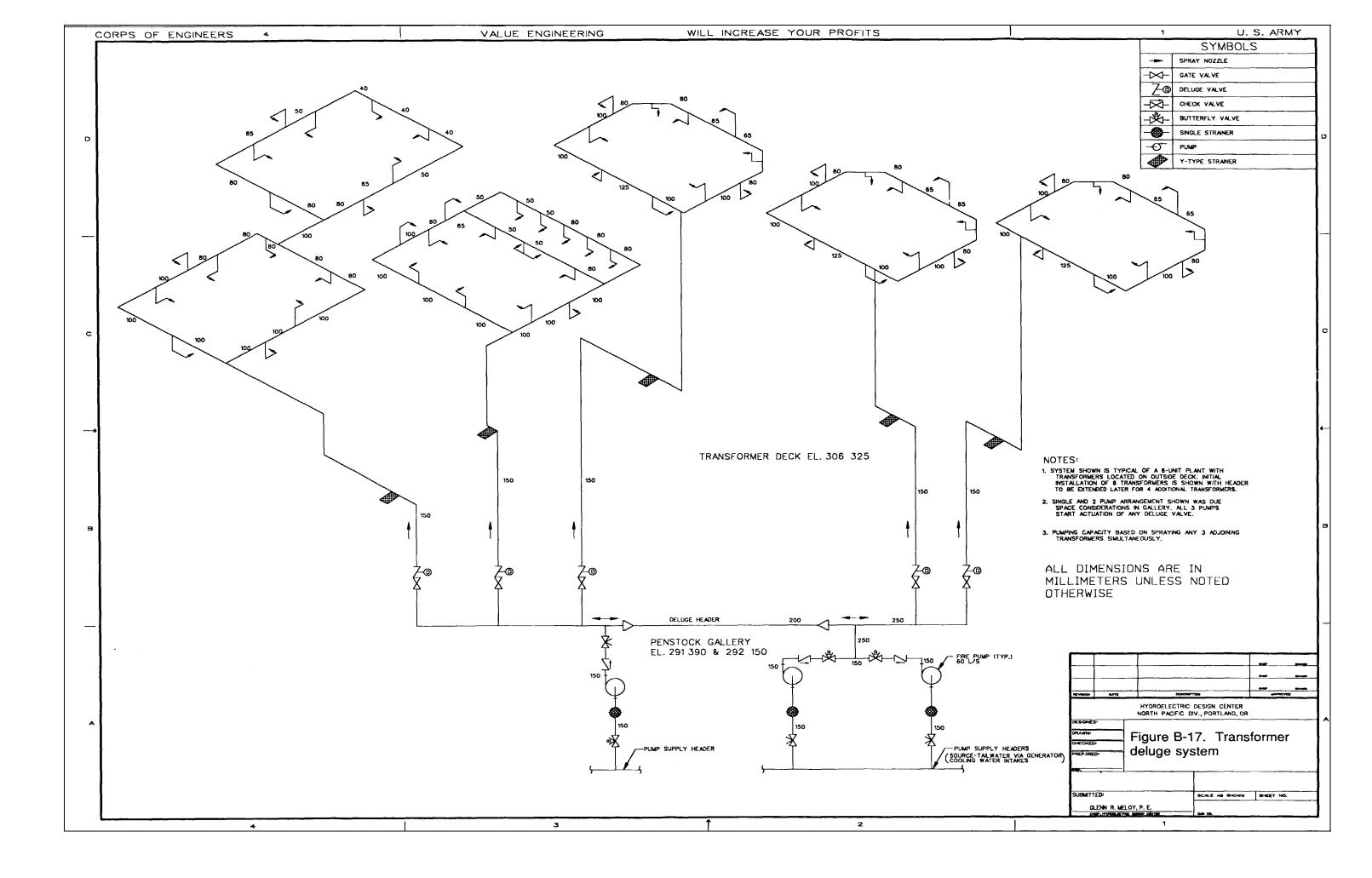


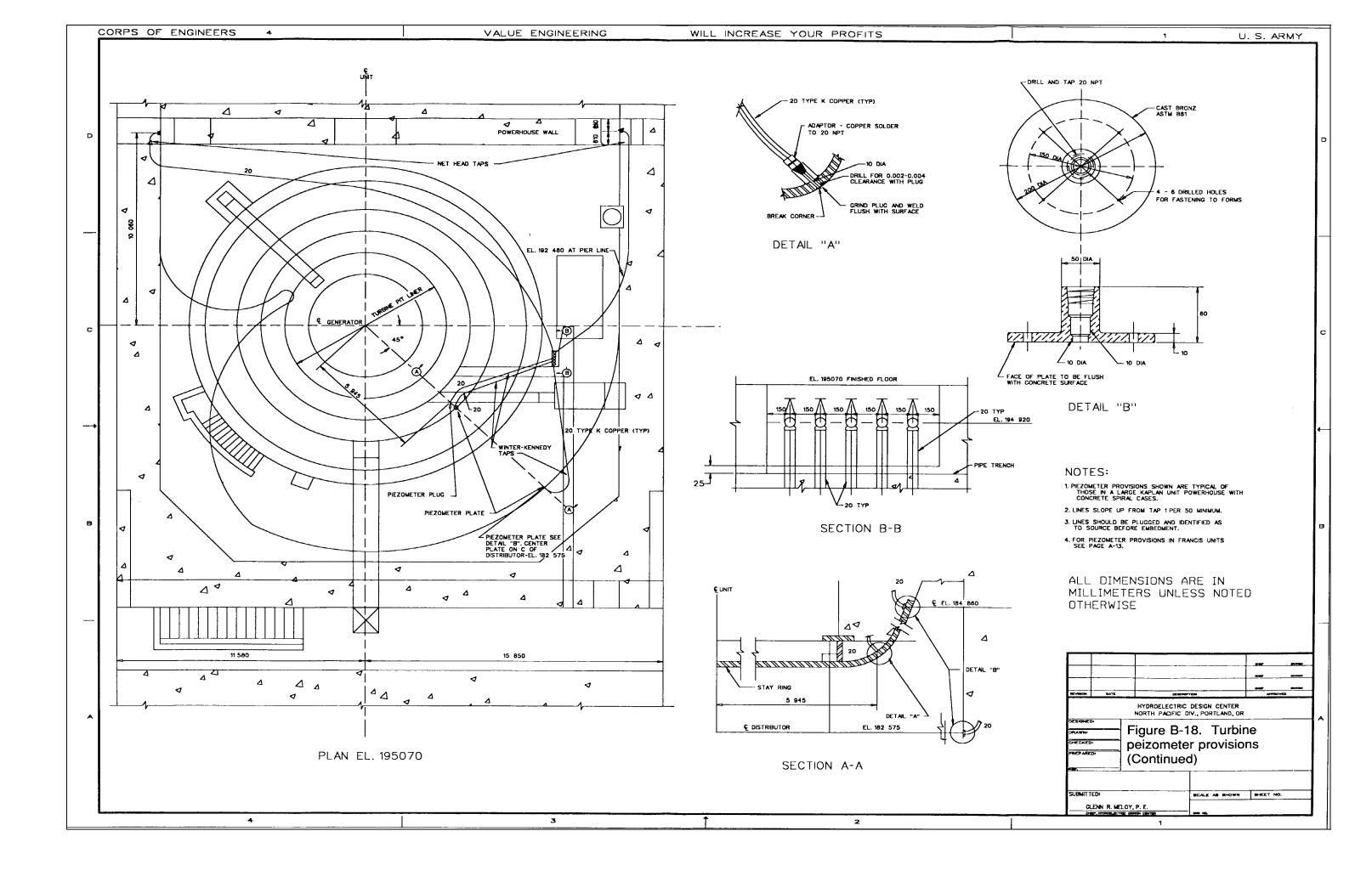


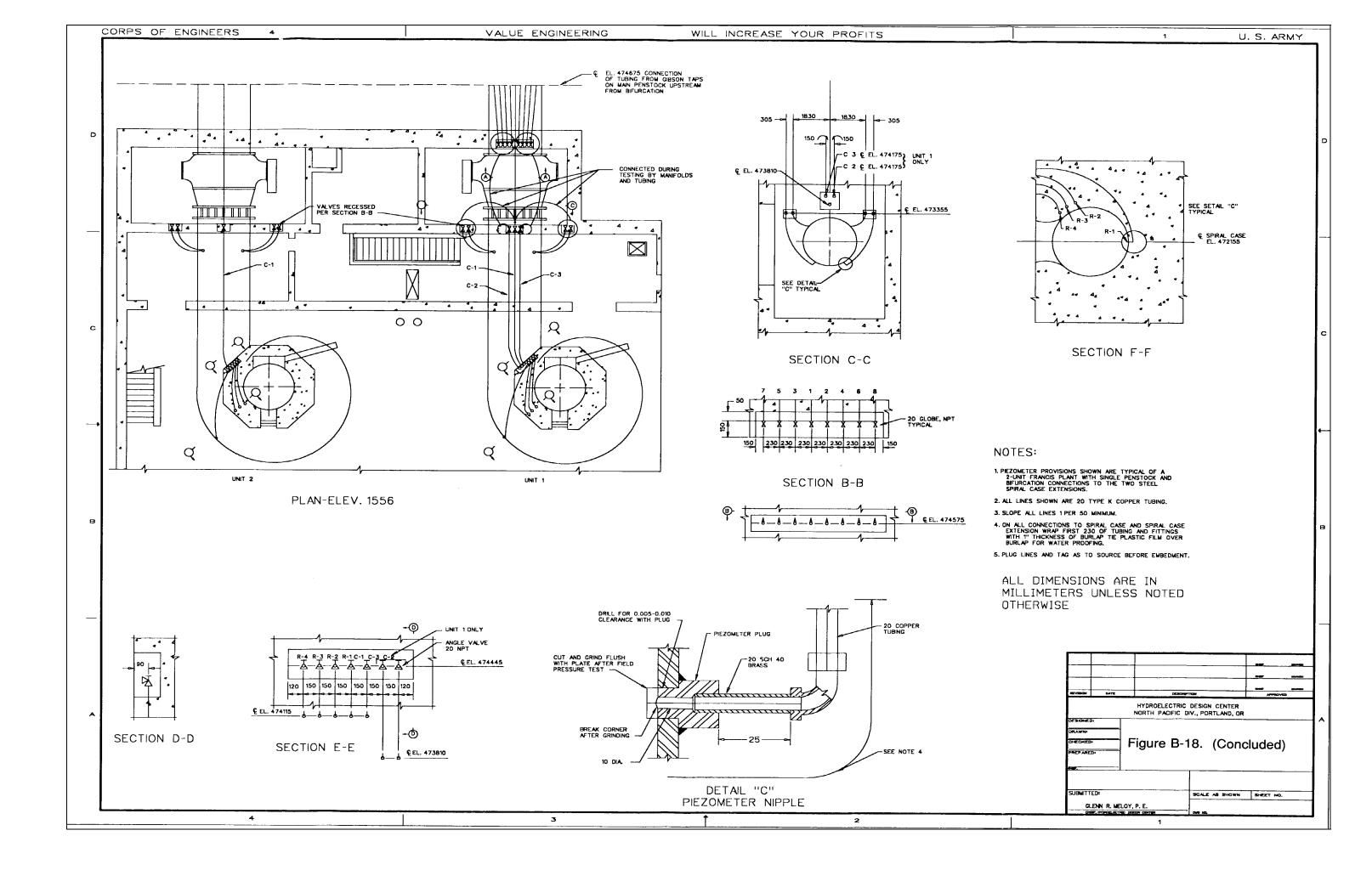


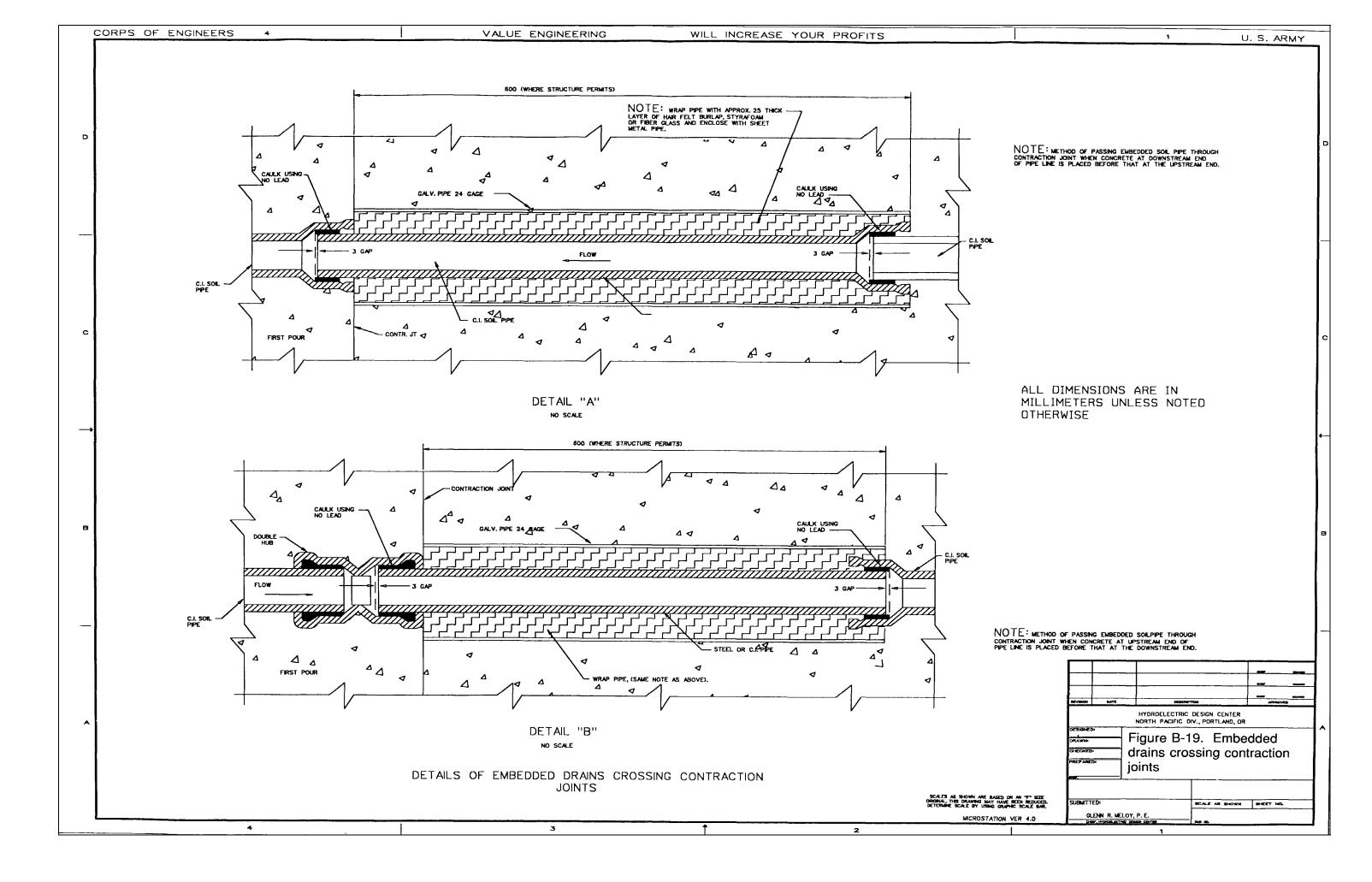












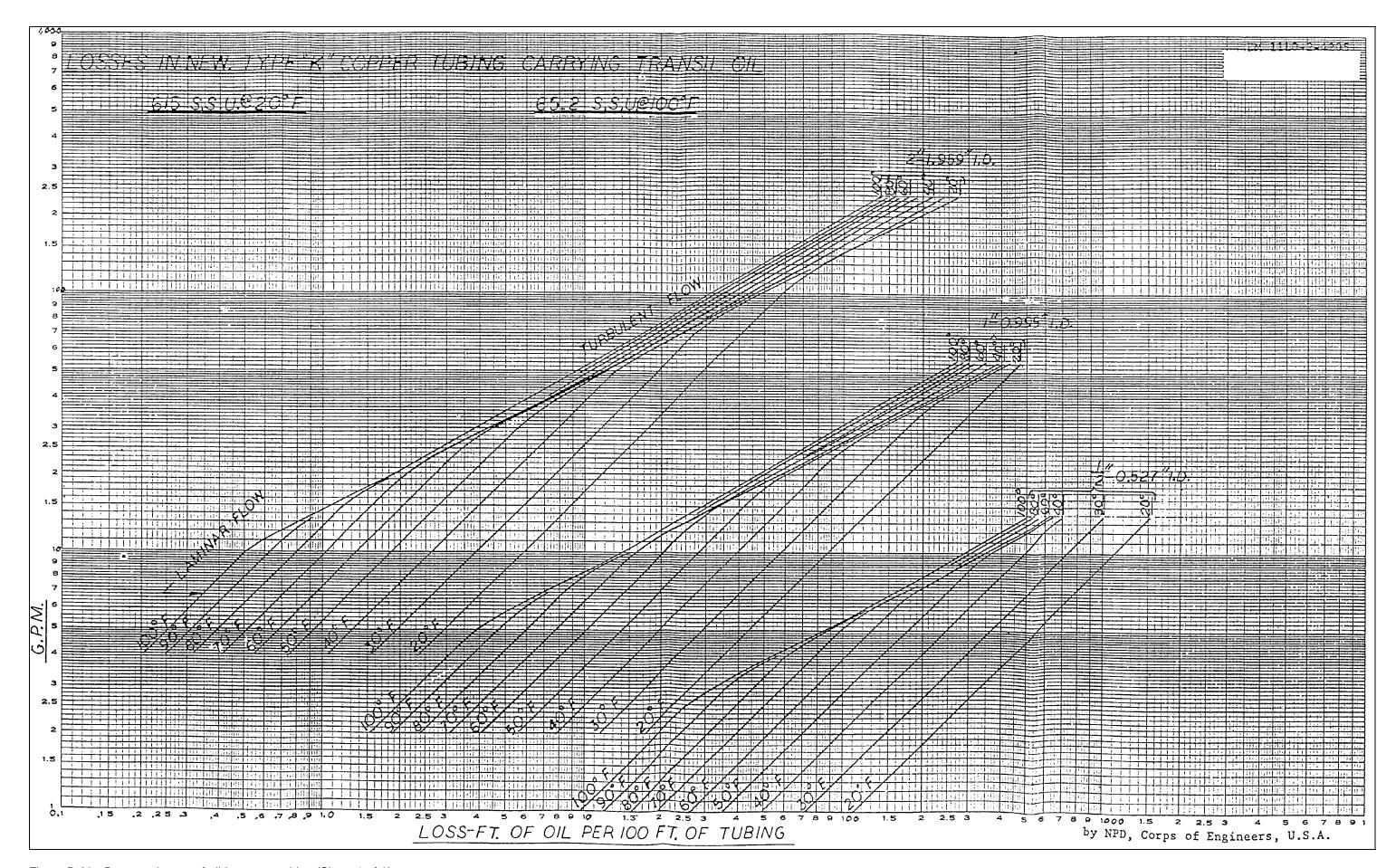


Figure B-20. Pressure losses of oil in copper tubing (Sheet 1 of 6)

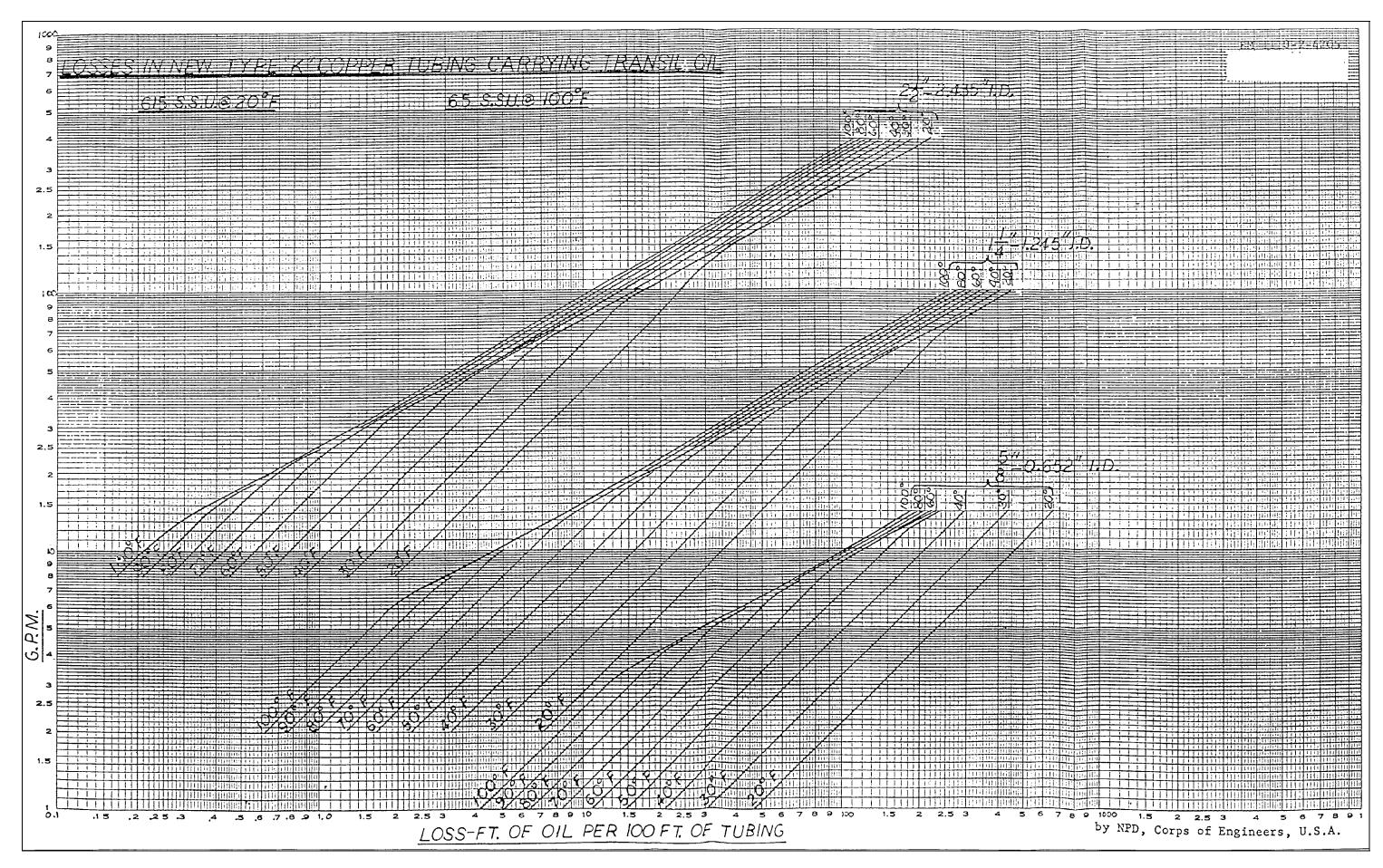


Figure B-20. (Sheet 2 of 6)

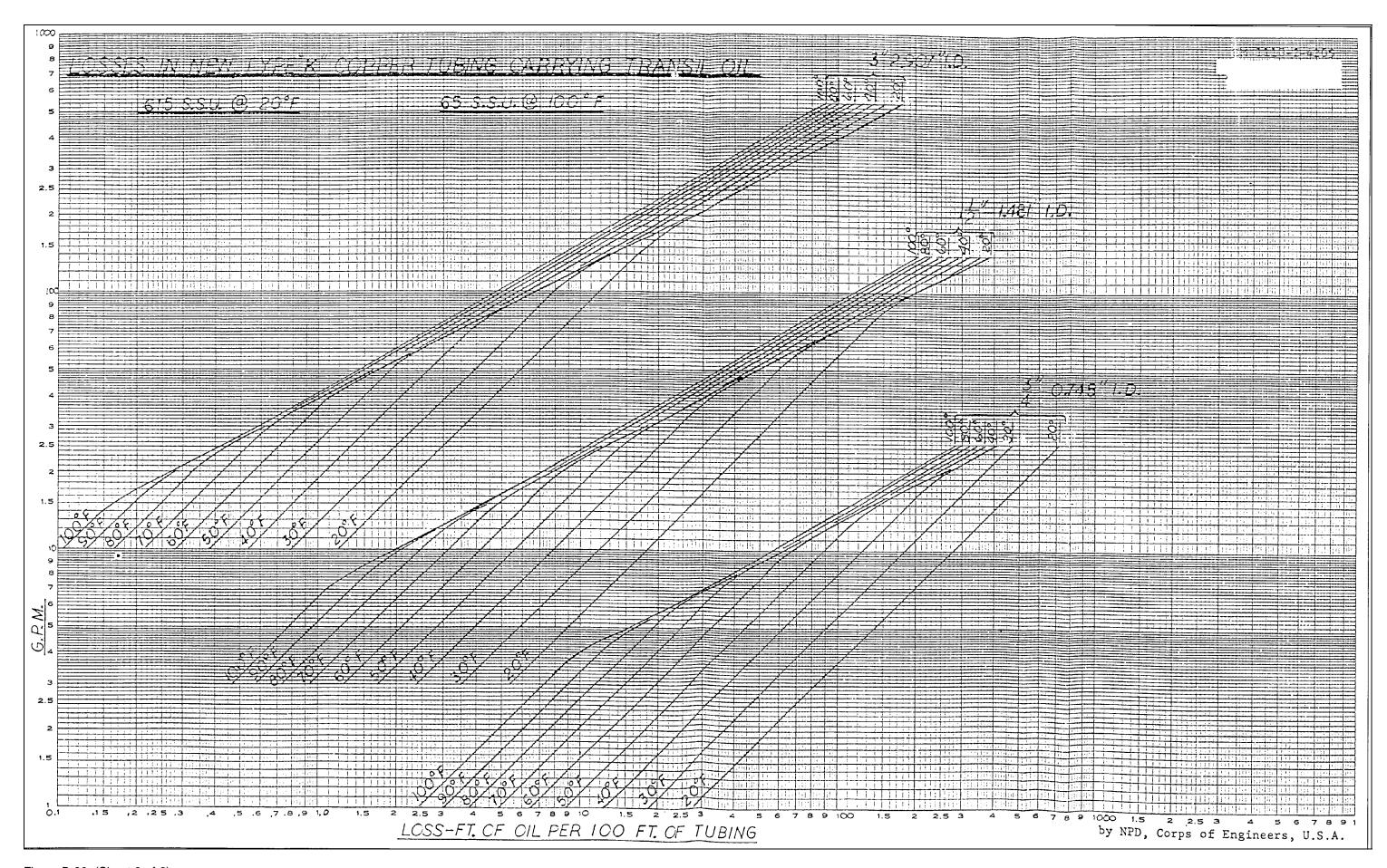


Figure B-20. (Sheet 3 of 6)

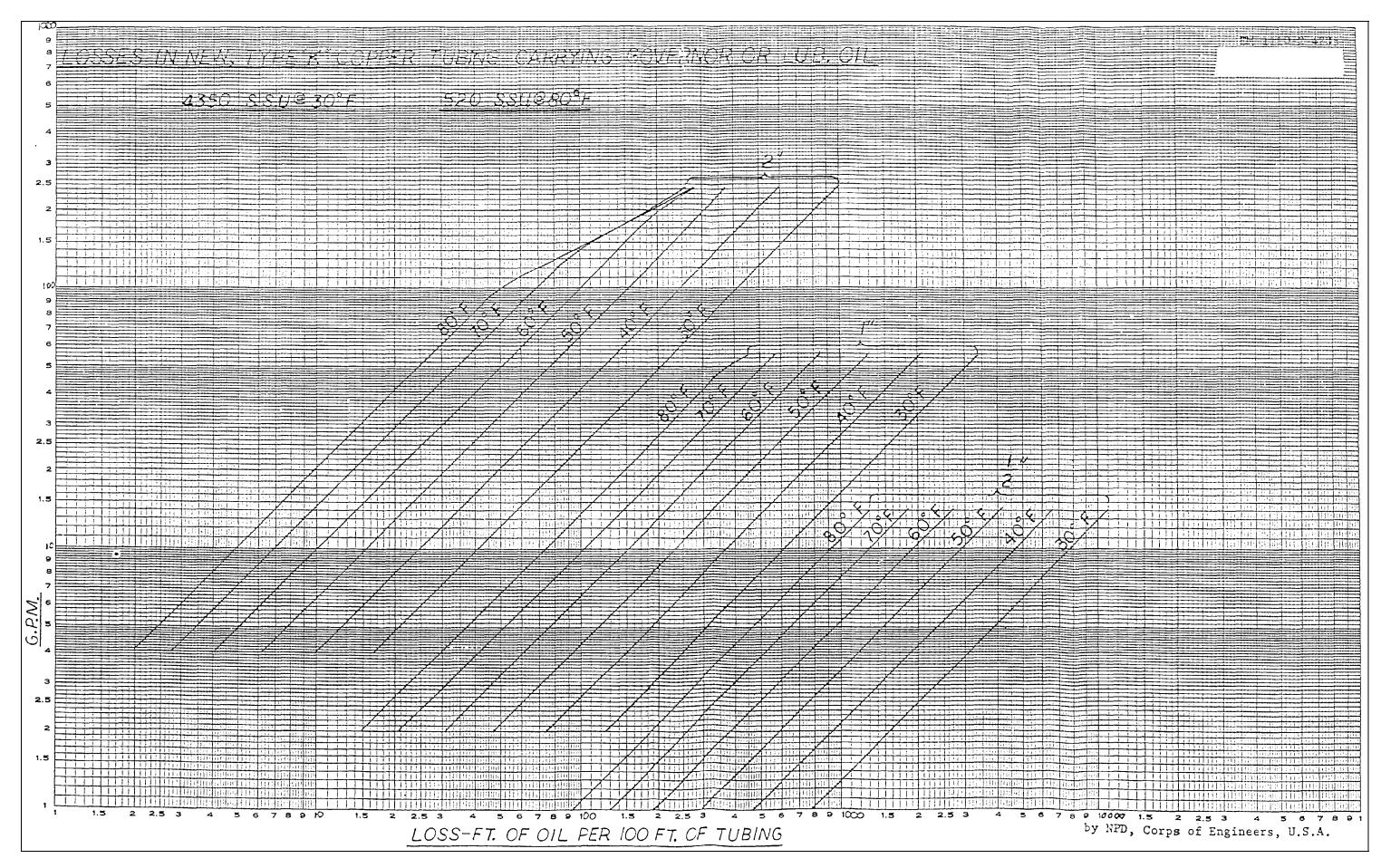


Figure B-20. (Sheet 4 of 6)

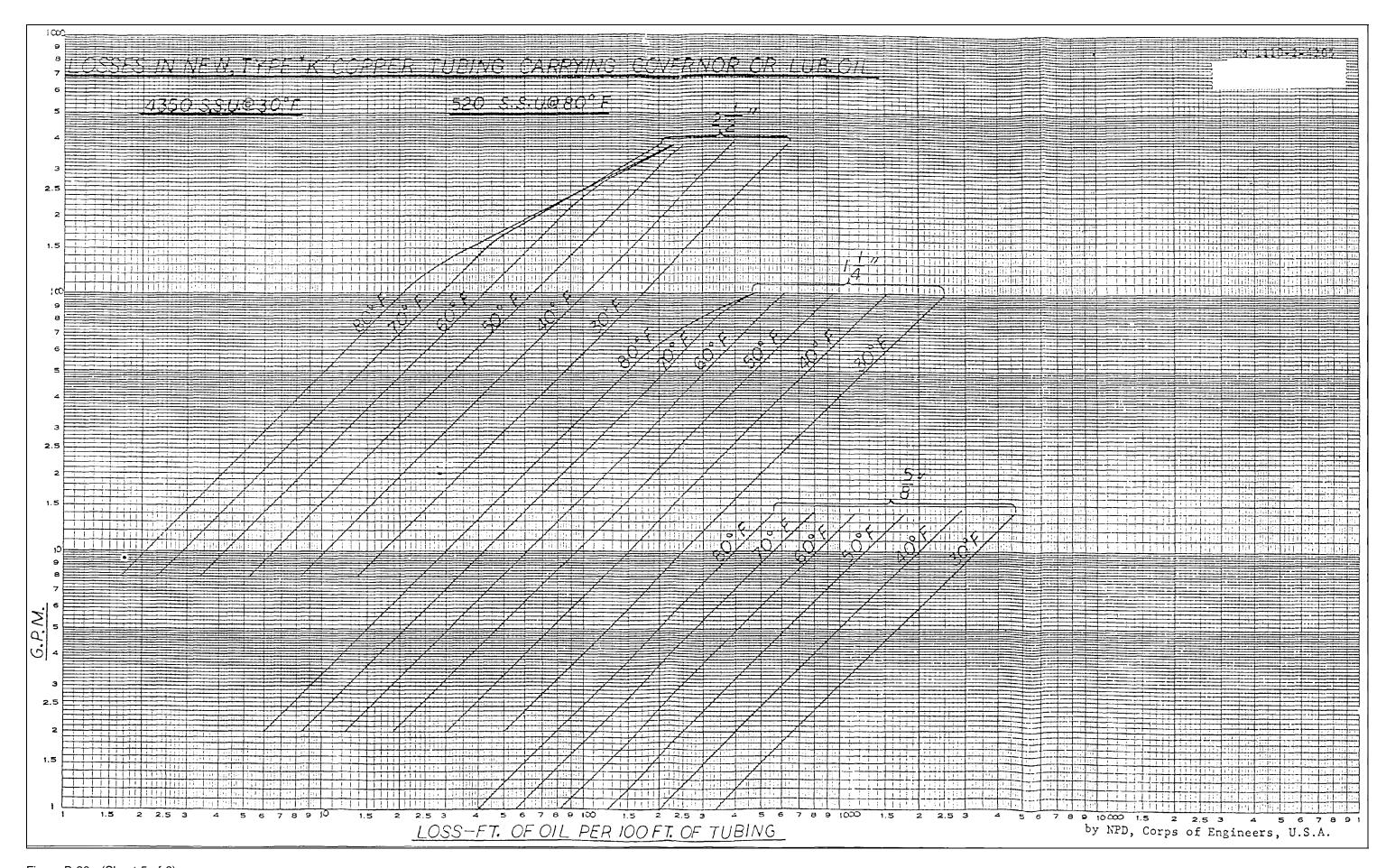


Figure B-20. (Sheet 5 of 6)

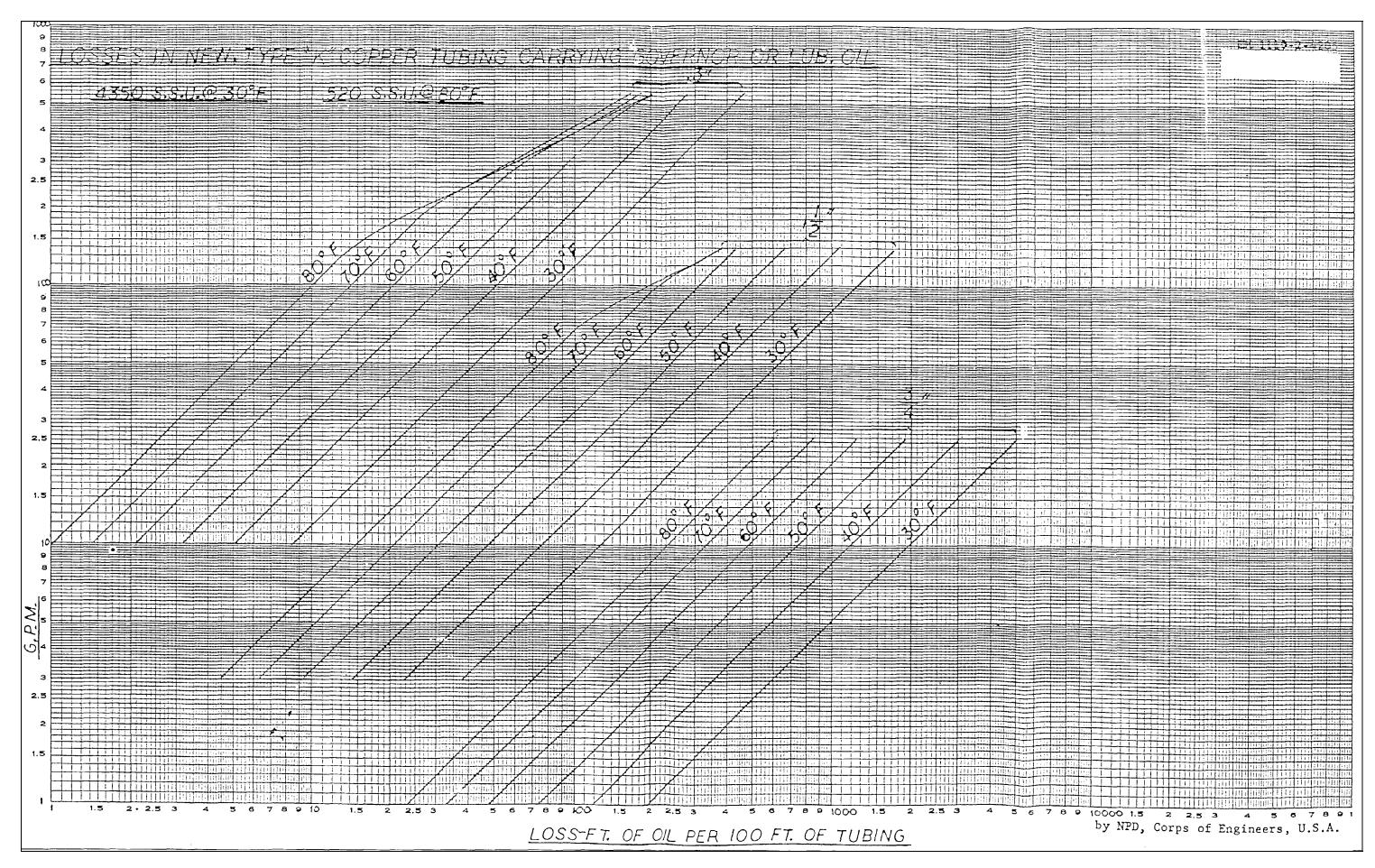


Figure B-20. (Sheet 6 of 6)

